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Stock-taking—
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for Women at
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American, French,
black Vici, and patent
far surpassing those
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REVELL'S
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This
elegant
high-back
Rocker,
Oak or
mahogany
finish, with
cobbler
leather seat
Worth
Double!
Furniture.
Tufted
for..... $27.00
xtra wide—a very neat frame
ak or mahogany finish—leather
y best—worth $45.00.
Leather $19.00
..... $1.00
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OPTICIANS.
gton, Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
OUIS, 96 Washington-st.
Y, scientific optician, 108 Adams.
ribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
ENT LAWYERS.
Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
QUET FLOORS.
O., 4834 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
CO., 48 Randolph-st.
PHYSICIANS.
Y & CO., 215 Dearborn-st., Suite
pert physicians and specialists in
peculiar to man and woman kind
RAPHIC FINISHING.
nishing Co., 608 Champlain Bldg.
Sale. Developing and Finishing.
RAPHIC SUPPLIES.
G., 92 State-st.
ERA MFG. CO.—MFG. PHOTO
upplies. 131 Wabash-av.
TURE FRAMES.
182 Wabash-a... Mats to order.
FRAMES REGILDED.
CO., 255 Wabash, whsl. & ret'l.
MBING GOODS.
& BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors
holesale prices to public.
ERS AND BINDERS.
CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.
CHASING AGENTS.
ARKE, 706, 92 STATE-ST.
MPS, SEALS, & STENCILS.
177 Madison. Tel.M.2057. Catalog
SAFES.
CO., 175 Monroe-st.
SEEDS.
Lake-st. Flower seeds.
TING MACHINES.
ANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-st.
WING MATERIAL.
TU Co., 83 5th-av. Razors ground.
SIGNS.
WORKS, 814 63d-st. Muslin 30
atriotic Oil Colors this week.
TRAVELING BAGS, MFG.
S., 52 Madison-st., at retail.
EFORMITY APPARATUS.
Z, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively
new improved truss. Trusses
Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue
ILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.
WASH SILK.
e work furnished. 601, 155 Sixth
G INVITATIONS, ETC.
CO., Dpt. M., 140 Monroe-st.
AND HAIR GOODS.
L. 69 Wabash-av. Tourses,
MANTELS AND TILES.
ntel Works, 43 Congress. Har.
L. MANASSE,
OPTICIAN.
88 Madison, Tribune Bldg.
Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted
ed free. Artifical eyes, etc.
THE TRIBUNE
WAR NEWS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 192. FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

WAR SCENE TO SHIFT.

Watson Will Sail for Spain at Once and Puerto Rico Will Be Invaded by American Forces.

TO CRUSH CADIZ FLEET.

Aggressive Policy May Convince Spain of the Hopelessness of Further Resistance.

PUERTO RICO IS EASY PREY.

"The surrender of Santiago brings the war in Eastern Cuba to a close.

"The warships which have been in the vicinity of Santiago for several weeks are no longer needed there and will be sent elsewhere.

"The blockade, however, will continue and will be strengthened in some places.

"Today's results will expedite the sailing of Commodore Watson's fleet, which will proceed to Spain.

"This fleet of warships may leave Cuban waters for Spain this week, but it is certain that it will go away early in the coming week. Coal and other supplies will be taken on rapidly and I apprehend no further delay."—Secretary John D. Long in an interview at Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—No reason now exists why Commodore Watson's fleet should remain in Cuban waters, and as this squadron will not take part in the bombardment of San Juan it will probably depart for the coast of Spain by the end of this week.

It is the present plan of the government to start Watson on cruise Saturday or the first of next week, by which time it would be impossible to get transports ready for Toral's army. Watson will have prepared the way for the Dons, however, for if his orders are not changed he will be bombarding Spanish coast towns when the transports bearing the prisoners arrive. Watson's attack upon the peninsula, together with the arrival of Toral's army, broken in spirit, but rich in its knowledge of the strength of American military forces, will serve to change sentiment in Spain pretty quickly and create an intense desire for peace instead of war among the populace.

Secretary Long said late this afternoon that he did not contemplate making any changes in the orders given Commodore Watson, and that officer was authorized to use his discretion and sail when he is ready. If there is any delay in getting away it will be caused by the colliers, which will accompany the fleet, all of which are not yet loaded.

Watson's departure was delayed by the situation at Santiago, but since its surrender and the comparative ease with which San Juan can be bombarded a large portion of the navy will now be relieved of duty in Cuban waters.

Unlike Santiago, which is strongly fortified and difficult to reach, San Juan can be reduced with practically no risk to the navy, as the vessels can stand off at a safe distance and hammer away until the forts are razed and keep at it until the white flag appears.

Watson's Important Mission.

Commodore Watson's mission is looked upon now as being of more importance than ever. One disaster after another has rapidly befallen the Spanish arms, and Watson's expedition in search of Camara at this particular time is considered as a move in the right direction, and before the effect of the loss of Santiago has worn away the American Commodore will probably be making junk of the remainder of Spain's navy.

It is settled that the people of Spain will feel the heavy hand of Uncle Sam unless proposals for peace are forthcoming before the powerful guns of the Eastern squadron are opened upon them.

Major General John R. Brooke, in command of the troops at Chickamauga, will probably have charge of the forces which will invade Puerto Rico, which is the next step in the program.

General Brooke has been summoned to Washington for a consultation with the President and Secretary Alger concerning the condition of troops and as to how much time he will require to get his command in readiness for the departure for Puerto Rico.

General Brooke will be invested with the same discretionary powers as General Shafter, and Major General Miles will accompany the Puerto Rican invaders in an advisory capacity, just as was his mission to Cuba.

Reinforcements Not Needed.

When it was definitely settled that Santiago had surrendered orders were sent out by Adjutant General Corbin directing Major General Coppinger at Tampa and Major General Wilson at Charleston to cease preparations for sending reinforcements to General Shafter. Troops had already embarked at both these points, but they were ordered to debark and return to camp.

In the Puerto Rican invasion the transports which made up General Shafter's Cuban expedition will be utilized, and the points of embarkation will be Jacksonville, Miami, Fernandina, in the South, and Newport News, New York, and Philadelphia in the North. Troops from Camp Alger will embark at these latter points and the soldiers under Brooke, Coppinger, and Fitzhugh Lee will be sent from the southern points.

It has not been decided just which regiments will be sent, or which of the Major Generals will accompany the expedition, but according to the present plans of the War department 30,000 troops will be landed in Puerto Rico.

Only a small force of the soldiers who have participated in the engagements before Santiago will be included in the forces which will invade Puerto Rico, and these will be selected by General Miles, in accordance with instructions from the President. General Miles will use precaution in choosing such soldiers as have not become infected with disease, with a view to their usefulness in taking the initiative in making the descent upon Puerto Rico.

Lieutenant Whitney, who made a visit to Puerto Rico some time ago and arranged with the insurgents in the island to cooperate with the American forces, is with General Miles and will accompany the first expedition of invaders, who may depart for the island direct from Santiago.

General Brooke and Secretary Alger, when they hold their consultation tomorrow, will select the regiments, volunteer and regular, which will comprise the invading forces. It is expected that all plans will be completed before the end of the week, in which event it will not be impossible to get the first expedition off from the United States within two weeks.

The War department has a sufficient number of transports ready to accommodate 15,000 soldiers at once. There are ten vessels at Tampa and four at New York, but in view of the fact that Tampa will not be used as a point of embarkation the ships at that port will be sent to the various cities selected.

The navy will, of course, coöperate with the military forces in the attack upon San Juan, the capital city of Puerto Rico.

The troops will occupy the city and pursue the Spaniards should they attempt to retreat to the interior.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE WAR BONDS IS MADE PLAIN.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip Tells of the Patriotic Willingness to Buy the War Securities.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip tonight furnished the following signed statement to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

"The most successful popular bond issue ever made in this or any other country has closed, and it has closed with a measure of success far beyond the hopes of either the most enthusiastic believers in a popular bond issue or in the securities of the United States government. Secretary Gage offered to the people of the United States $200,000,000 of bonds.

"The total subscription received up to 3 o'clock will approximate $1,300,000,000, or six and one-half times the loan offered.

"The number of subscribers will reach nearly if not quite 300,000.

"For every volunteer soldier we have in the field two citizens have come forward with offers of financial aid, and the army of subscribers to this loan would be twice the size of the volunteer army in the field.

"The success of the loan has been assured from the first day. The bonds were offered thirty-three days ago, and on that day two syndicates each made offers for the entire amount or any portion that should not be subscribed for by the public. Later there was another bid of 101 for $100,000,000.

"Congress provided that the smallest subscriptions should be first allotted. It was decided by the department to allot immediately all subscriptions for $500 and under, on the theory that the aggregate subscriptions for that sum could not reasonably be expected to reach $200,000,000. The subscriptions for $500 and under lots will reach about $90,000,000, and there will be about 225,000 of such subscribers.

"The task of handling the enormous details has been one the public has probably little appreciated. The department has received over 300,000 letters. These have had to be opened and examined, then bids scheduled, the checks collected, and interest on each remittance calculated to the 1st of August, the day the bonds will begin carrying their own interest, the receipt of the subscription acknowledged, and all the requirements of the rather complicated system of Treasury bookkeeping complied with.

"Every name has already been written nine times, and each time carefully compared. A complete card index has been made, so that the case number of any person's subscription can be found in a moment.

"Perhaps the most expeditious work has been done in returning checks accompanying bids that could not be accepted. Tonight the checks of all banks and other corporations making bids were returned, the subscriptions of individuals being far in excess of the amount of the loan. The checks of individual bidders for large amounts were also returned tonight, in cases where the amount bid was considerably in excess of the highest amount which will be allotted.

"The department has used the greatest care to prevent the desire of Congress being circumvented when it provided that this bond issue should be a popular one. It has been evident from the first that the bonds would go to a premium, and every financial institution has recognized that a successful subscription was like buying gold dollars at a discount.

"All means have been employed to defeat the plan to give preference to small subscribers by persons who wished large blocks of the bonds. Great numbers of subscriptions signed by individuals have been sent in by persons and institutions with powers of attorney providing that the bonds when allotted be all issued to the person sending in the block of subscriptions.

"In every such case the department has required an unequivocal answer to the question whether or not the subscriptions are bona fide and solely in the interests of the persons signing the subscription blanks, and whether the institution sending them in or any one else had an ulterior interest in them.

"This has resulted in the return of thousands of applications, and it is believed has kept the subscription comparatively free from any violation of the spirit of the department's circular. F. A. VANDERLIP,

"Assistant Secretary."

The bids have not all been sorted, but at a late hour tonight those from the West stood as follows: Illinois, 15,800; Ohio, 18,200; Indiana, 6,200; Michigan, 6,200; Missouri, 6,200; Iowa, 5,600.

HAVANA REPORTS AMERICAN TROOPS AT CIENFUEGOS.

Correspondent of El Imparcial Says 3,000 United States Troops Landed on South Coast of Cuba Under Protection of the Navy.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

Madrid, July 14.—The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs 3,000 American troops have been landed near Cienfuegos, under cover of the guns of the Montgomery. Further details are wanting.

General Correa, Minister of War, doubts the accuracy of the reported landing, but the government is without news on the point.

General Toral telegraphs during the last few days his losses have been 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners, but he had 12,900 men left fit for action.

ON THE WAY TO MANILA.

Transports of Third Expedition Accorded a Warm Welcome on Arriving at Honolulu.

AMERICAN COLORS WAVE.

President Dole Receives Leaders Heartily and the Soldiers Are Entertained at Banquets.

NATIVES ADMIRE THE DRILL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, JOHN FAY.

Honolulu, July 6, via Victoria, July 14.—[Special.]—Four transports of the third Philippine expedition are at anchor in the harbor. The City of Para was first to reach port. It passed the reef at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and was followed four hours later by the Ohio. The Indiana came to anchor at 5 o'clock this morning, and six hours afterwards the Morgan City steamed in. The monitor Monadnock and collier Brutus made the run in ten days, and joined the gunboat Mohican on Sunday evening. Neither the Newport nor the Valencia has reached port.

The island republic welcomed the fleet with banners flying and trumpets sounding. The steamer Maui met each transport off Diamond Head, and acted as escort into the harbor. Colonel J. H. Cooper, chairman of the Reception committe, represented President Dole. The Hawaiian Band aroused the patriotism of the troops with a program made up largely of American and Hawaiian national airs.

City Ablaze with Old Glory.

Honolulu was ablaze with American colors. Men and women of all shades and nationalities wore the red, white, and blue. Invitations to feast ashore were extended. Programs, including baseball, surf bathing, excursions to the interior, and a ball, were offered. At noon General MacArthur, commanding the expedition; Colonel Ovenshine, commanding troops of the Indiana; Colonel McReeve of the Thirteenth Minnesota; and Colonel Van Valzah of the Eighteenth Infantry called on President Dole.

The man who has republics to give away received them warmly and hinted that everything and everybody in the island were at their service. The talk was of a desultory character, the destination of the Cadiz fleet forming their chief topic. At 1 o'clock 3,000 troops were given a dinner on the executive grounds. Tomorrow the rest will be feasted. A rumor was current that the expedition might remain here for several weeks, but this was denied by General MacArthur.

Minnesotans' Exhibition Drill.

"We will wait for the Newport," said he, "and be governed by the orders it brings. I think we will be on our way in two days." The Ohio and Para are coaling and the work of lightering coal into the Indiana and Morgan City will begin immediately. All the troops will be drilled ashore daily. The Minnesota regiment gave an exhibition drill in the ball park today and rather astonished the Hawaiians.

Beyond the vicissitude of a wild sea for two days, the troops came through in good condition. Cheering multitudes, booming cannon, and tearful girls were quickly forgotten once the Golden Gate was passed. A terrific sea that ran abeam of the ships directed the soldiers' thoughts into other channels. The Indiana lurched, rolled, and groaned in torture. Mountainous waves pounded it on the starboard and great chasms opened on the port side.

Surrender to Neptune.

In one short hour angry Neptune had finished his deadly work. Stalwarts who had never flinched from death, fell in their tracks and were buried between decks. Hundreds were drenched and half drowned before they could be taken below. To add variety to the scene, a heavy extra spar broke loose from its fastenings beneath the bridge, and, like Hugo's cannon, dashed back and forth over the hurricane deck, smashing huge boxes of stores, bending steel stanchions, and threatening death to the crew.

Epaulets were no avail against the epidemic. Commanders fell as fast as their men. The first night will live long in the memory of many. The aisles and gangways were piled high with baggage and equipments. Trunks, guns, and satchels shot catapult-like up and down, back and forth the entire length of the cabin through all the long night. The crashing and smashing were like unto the steady fire of artillery. If the professional trunk tosser could have witnessed the spectacle his heart would have bounded with delight. The crew was new and exhausted, so the soldiers dozed on dizzy, ill and dead to all responsibilities.

Instructed to Separate.

On Tuesday morning sealed orders were opened. The fleet was instructed to separate and proceed by different routes to Honolulu. The Ohio and City of Para were then abeam of the Indiana and the Morgan City a mile astern. All were tossing like corks. A detachment of the signal corps, more dead than alive, signaled the orders to the transports. The Ohio soon began to show its heels, and at sundown was a full ten miles in the lead. The Indiana led the others five miles.

On Wednesday came smooth seas and balmy breezes. Officers and men recovered rapidly. Military discipline again prevailed and the usual routine of an army post was carried out. The separation of the transports caused lively comment. It was said the government had information of a privateer in the Pacific. The horizon was scanned for something Spanish but nothing Spanish turned up.

Think They Are Racing Camara.

The distances from Port Said to Manila and from San Francisco to Manila were measured time and again. The Indiana showed ten and one-half knots, day after day, or daily runs of from 250 to 260 miles. Captain Morle, navigator, is confident the expedition will beat the Spanish into Manila. The question is the one uppermost in the minds of all, and the general opinion is the Philippines will be in sight of the expedition on Aug. 1.

"I do not believe that Camara intends to steam to the Philippines," said General Mac-

(Continued on fourth page.)

Tribune's Daily War History.

Friday, July 15, 1898.

Military—

General Toral agreed to surrender Santiago yesterday at noon. The capitulation includes the eastern part of the Province of Santiago de Cuba and the Spanish troops, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000. The United States agrees to transport the Spanish prisoners back to Spain as soon as possible.

Orders were issued by the War department yesterday to debark the troops on board the transports at Tampa and Charleston.

The success of the Cuban expedition under General Nunez was announced yesterday. Nunez was killed by the Spaniards and several of his party were injured and the loss to the enemy was heavy. The cargoes of two steamers were delivered to General Gomez in person.

A Havana dispatch to the Madrid Imparcial says 3,000 American troops have been landed near Cienfuegos under cover of the guns of the Montgomery.

General Toral yesterday telegraphed the Spanish Minister of War that his losses at Santiago had been 400, but he still had 12,900 men left fit for service.

Naval—

Advices from Honolulu under date of July 6 record the arrival of the third Manila expedition at Hawaii, where the natives accorded the troops a most hearty reception.

The monitor Monterey sailed from Honolulu for Manila on July 1.

Dispatches from London yesterday indicate an almost general opinion that the fall of Santiago will induce Spain to sue for speedy peace.

A French gunboat last evening attempted to enter Guantanamo Bay without permission. The Marblehead fired a solid shot across its bow and it finally stopped.

Legislative—

The war bond sale closed yesterday, when it was announced that the total bids amounted to $1,300,000,000, or six and a half times the amount of the issue.

Weather for Chicago today:

Fair; warmer.

Sun rises 4:37; sets 7:35.

Moon rises 1:35.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM		Werkendam.
COPENHAGEN		Island.
HAMBURG	Palatia	
LONDON		Minnewaska.
LIVERPOOL	Servia	Canada.
NEW YORK	Hekla	Patria.
NEW YORK	Germania	Bremen.
NEW YORK		Aragonia.
ROTTERDAM	Amsterdam	
QUEENST'N		Pennland.
QUEENST'N	Britannic	Cymric.

FIRES SOLID SHOT AT A FRENCH GUNBOAT AT GUANTANAMO.

Foreign Warship Enters the Bay Without Permission and Refuses to Stop Until Fired Upon by the Marblehead.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk tonight without permission and met with a surprise party.

The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this and a shot from a six-pounder was sent across its bows. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters and another shot was sent across the French gunboat's bows, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which vessels of another nation are blockading unless permission is given. The Captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commodore McCalla.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

ILL FEELING AMONG OFFICERS OF THE MONITOR MONADNOCK.

Paymaster Wilcox, While at a Banquet at Honolulu, Uses Language Which Offends Captain Whiting, and Trouble Is Feared.

Honolulu, July 6, via San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—[Special.]—An unpleasant incident has occurred among the chief officers of the big monitor Monadnock, now in harbor here, and the climax has not come yet.

The Monadnock arrived here on July 4. That evening J. R. Burns, manager for several big insurance companies, invited a number of naval officers to dinner, among them Paymaster W. B. Wilcox of the Monadnock.

The Ah Fong family came up for discussion. This family is a remarkable one. The father was one of the richest Chinese merchants in the islands. He married a half-white and half-native Hawaiian. Sixteen girls and several boys were born to the couple. The girls are considered among the beauties and belles of Honolulu. The father left for China several years ago, leaving an estate of fully $500,000 for the support of his family. He does not intend coming back. Several of the girls are married to naval officers, among them being Captain Whiting of the Monadnock.

During the dinner Paymaster Wilcox, it is asserted, drank freely and criticised the Ah Fong girls, being particularly severe on the wife of Captain Whiting. When Captain Whiting heard of this he was furious.

It is safe to say that Captain Whiting and Paymaster Wilcox will not sail to Manila together, and the friends of Captain Whiting say that the matter will not end there.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS TO SHAFTER'S TROOPS.

General Toral Gives Up the Eastern Portion of the Province, Including Its Capital, and a Military Force of About 15,000 Soldiers.

FIRST GREAT VICTORY OF THE WAR WON BY ARMY.

Under the Terms of the Capitulation the Spanish Officers and Men Are to Be Transported Back to Spain as Soon as Possible.

MILES GIVES CREDIT TO SHAFTER AND HIS GENERALS.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S HISTORIC MESSAGE OF VICTORY.

Playa del Este, Santiago, July 14.—To Adjutant General Corbin: Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Aserradero on the south to Sagua on the north via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

SHAFTER.

GENERAL MILES CONFIRMS THE NEWS.

Playa del Este, Santiago, July 14.—To Secretary of War Alger: General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain.

General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangement for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered.

A portion of the army had been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those who are free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangement will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself. MILES.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—Spain has surrendered the eastern portion of Santiago de Cuba, including the capital of the province, together with a military force of about 15,000 soldiers under General José Toral to the American army of invasion under command of General William R. Shafter.

It is the first great victory won by the army, made possible by the rare diplomacy of Generals Miles and Shafter, aided by the realization on the part of the enemy of the uselessness of resisting superior foemen.

It was not an unexpected culmination of the campaign in eastern Cuba, although accepted in the spirit of caution by President McKinley and his advisers. Past events, signs of weakening on the part of the Spanish forces, demoralized as they were over the overwhelming defeats suffered on land and sea; everything foreshadowed the inevitable result, and hence official circles were well prepared for the news of surrender of Santiago conveyed in the dispatches of Generals Miles and Shafter, received this afternoon.

President McKinley and Secretary Alger were the first to receive the announcement of the capitulation of Spain's last citadel in eastern Cuba, together with General Toral's army, and it was with great satisfaction the Chief Executive and his advisers discussed the victory before imparting the glorious news to others. Indeed, in that spirit in which good news is usually received the President was at first inclined to doubt its authenticity and would not permit public anouncement of the surrender of the Spanish forces until the fact was conclusively established by the receipt of further advices from the seat of war.

Shafter Sends the News.

The first news came in a brief telegram to Adjutant General Corbin from General Shafter.

Later came a longer dispatch from General Miles, addressed to Secretary of War Alger, confirming the news of Toral's surrender.

Once released the news spread with unwonted rapidity, occasioning rejoicing everywhere in official and private circles, in the homes of wealthy and poor. Prominent officials, statesmen, and citizens hastened to the White House to congratulate the President, who received all greetings in that calm, collected manner which has characterized his acts before and after the inauguration of hostilities. It was merely one of the great victories achieved by American forces, and the President was inclined to view it in that light. In his opinion the actual surrender of Santiago will give added impetus to the prosecution of hostilities, for the evacuation of the eastern part of the province by the enemy's forces, via the quickest route to Spain which this government can provide for them, has opened up various avenues by which the American forces will march to further victories.

War Continues Just the Same.

Unless Spain consents to accept the inevitable and make her peace with the United States war will go on just the same, and if Spain is anxious for a termination of hostilities she must begin negotiations while her soldiers are defending themselves against further attacks, guarding colonies which America is determined to possess, either by her consent or by force of arms.

Puerto Rico is the next goal of the victorious American hosts, and in view of the victory over Santiago preparations for the invasion of the island will be hastened.

Before the surrender of Santiago becomes an actual fact, in the spirit in which it was accepted, this government will be compelled to extend many courtesies to the enemy, but this will not in the least interfere with the further prosecution of the war in Cuba.

Toral's army will be transported to Spain, an undertaking for which all arrangements are practically complete, but before the first shipload of Spaniards are on their way to their mother country American soldiers will be in pursuit of their more unfortunate countrymen who are yet to bear the brunt of battle or suffer the humiliation of surrender.

Toral's surrender gives the Americans possession of but a small slice of Cuba and an insignificant portion of Spain's soldiers in the island, and hence it is necessary to resume the fight until Blanco and Pando are put under the ban together with their combined military forces, unless of course Spain sues for peace.

In accepting the surrender of Toral, who threw down his arms, it is understood, in accordance with directions from Madrid, Shafter and Miles will take possession of that portion of the province which includes one military division according to the rules of the Spanish army. It embraces the easternmost part of the island, extending from the Windward Passage westward to a boundary line which runs in a zigzag fasion from Aserradero on the south coast, just west of Santiago harbor, via Palma Soriano, to Sagua de Tonamo on the north coast.

The territory includes a population exceeding 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama, and Baracoa.

It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar, and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Juragua, Baiquiri, and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are the extensive plantations of Soleda Esperanza, Los Canos, Santa Cecila, and others. Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

Sagua is about sixty miles to the northeast in a diagonal line from Santiago, and Palma lies twenty miles to the westward of the provincial capital.

It was disappointing to the military authorities that the terms of surrender did not include the entire province, as was expected, but the President and his advisers are determined to make the most of a comparatively good thing. While it permits Pando to retain his forces, whose numerical strength is estimated at 20,000, which are distributed throughout the western part of the province between Holguin and Manzanillo, the surrender of Santiago is considered a satisfactory solution of the problem which promised to give the United States much trouble.

Holguin an Important Point.

Holguin, which is situated on the northwest of Santiago, about 130 miles distant, and Manzanillo, which lies on the west coast of the province, are the two most important cities in eastern Cuba outside of Santiago, and would have been the next point of attack with the provincial capital out of the way. Toral's surrender, however, will remove the scene of action for a while from Cuba in view of the existence of disease.

Complete details of the capitulation have not been received by the War department, but it is believed that the actual transfer of the garrison under Toral's command to Generals Miles and Shafter will take place tomorrow, as some little time will elapse before the commissioners appointed by Toral and Shafter succeed in arranging all the details.

It is not known whether the surrender of the Spanish soldiers will take place within the city or whether they will be marched into the American lines, and give up their arms. It does not matter much how this is done, and it is merely a formality of military procedure. Toral will be given his choice, since magnanimity is also shown the vanquished. It will probably operate to Spanish "honor," too, if the Spanish commander is allowed to select his own method of giving up his arms and soldiers, but once the Spanish forces, whose numerical strength is estimated at 15,000, pass within the jurisdiction of Generals Miles and Shafter they will be expected to obey such restrictions as will be placed upon them.

Prisoners to Return to Spain.

It is the intention of the President, however, to return the prisoners to Spain at the earliest possible time. Immediately it was

(Continued on second page.)

TORAL YIELDS HIS ARMY.

Spanish General Gives Up Without Awaiting Shafter's Renewal of the Bombardment.

WHAT VICTORY MEANS.

Without Firing a Shot the Americans Secure Nearly an Entire Province.

DETAILS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 14, 2 p. m.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to General Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain.

This will be promptly done.

The surrender of General Toral not only means the fall of Santiago but, by the terms of the surrender, the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimanera, and Sagua, composing the Fourth Corps of the Spanish army.

The portion of the Province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas to Aserradero is surrendered to the United States.

Conference Is Historic.

General Wheeler's Headquarters Before Santiago, July 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—It is now confidently believed Santiago will be surrendered by noon tomorrow. It is known that General Toral is anxious to end a situation which he realizes is hopeless. It is also known he is held back only by his military obligations to the Madrid government. The Spanish articles of war, it seems, are unusually severe upon Generals who surrender their armies.

During the negotiations of the last week there has been an evident desire on both sides to yield somewhat from the rigid lines laid down early in the week. Even General Shafter showed an inclination to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first imposed.

The conference between General Shafter and General Toral between the lines last Tuesday was, now that all has been said and done, an impressive one, and one that will stand out prominently in the history of the war.

It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender which General Toral had refused on Sunday, but offered as an alternative proposition to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind and he to accept their parole. It was this proposition which General Toral declined.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who got no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to, and at about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmour, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley, and Colonel Maus rode up, passed our intrenchments, and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree at the bottom of the valley about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted an hour.

Toral Closely Pressed.

The situation was placed frankly before General Toral and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago Province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a General no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up, that he was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," he said, "and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

General Toral is a man of 60 years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish General's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

In the course of an interview General Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when General Miles inquired after General Linares' condition, that the latter would probably have to undergo the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

General Miles, at the interview, did not attempt to assume the direction of negotiations, but as General of the United States army he vouched for the conditions General Shafter offered.

Generals Hold Consultation.

Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at General Wheeler's headquarters. Generals Garcia and Castillo, with their

staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Miles. It was a notable group, gathered under the protecting awning of General Wheeler's tent.

General Miles, in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulder and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the center of the party.

On the right of General Miles sat General Shafter, and on his left was General Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban General wore a large weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver-mounted machete. General Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep bullet scar in his forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of General Miles.

General Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature, and in a brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aids-de-camp of the four Generals.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present. The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps, and at the conclusion of the conference luncheon was served. It consisted of beans, hard tack, and coffee.

After this meal General Miles, General Shafter, and General Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that General Toral was securely wedged in and that escape was impossible, but owing to delays and the possibly incident loss of life, which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and diseases, and, above all, the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow General Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give us a military and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes, and would allow the immediate embarkation of the bulk of our army for the Puerto Rico campaign.

Rain Falls Every Day.

The rain now falls in heavy sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads, and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact, our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges have been carried away this afternoon, after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell.

The Aguadores River is impassable, the water, shoulder deep, running like a small Niagara. A mule ambulance which attempted to cross the river was carried 200 yards down the stream, filled with refugees to Caney, where the passengers were rescued with difficulty.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is one of those who believe the army is threatened with a great disaster unless General Toral and his troops are allowed to depart. The situation has been communicated to Washington and it is considered probable that the conditions imposed in the American propositions for surrender will be modified.

Two of General Randolph's batteries reached the front today and were posted in the center of General Lawton's division on the extreme right, where they command the town beyond our lines and over the churches, hospitals, and other public buildings flying the Red Cross flag at the eastern edge of the city.

Troops Not to Enter the City.

Already the movements of the army for the future as outlined are based on the fall of the city. The plans of the Generals are not to allow our troops to enter the city, except a garrison of immunes which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city piers our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but, owing to the poverty of their equipments, this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malarial and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

General Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is suffering from fever.

General Miles was received with great enthusiasm all along the line, and was greeted with cheers on all sides. The General expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position, and at the character of the works thrown up. He complimented many of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press General Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the lines of hills on which our center rests. He added that there was no prouder page in our military annals than that written on July 1.

CELEBRATE NEWS OF VICTORY.

Americans and Cubans at Kingston Wild with Joy Over the Downfall of Santiago.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—Kingston is now, at this hour—4:15 p. m., Thursday—given over to the hilarious and hysterical demonstrations of the Cubans, who are celebrating the downfall of Santiago.

I have just now notified the American Consul, Mr. Dent, and the special commissioner of the New York junta, Mr. Perez, of the authenticity of the news.

The Cubans are rushing madly about the streets, and the news is spreading like wildfire. When notified of the surrender, Mr. Dent, who has worked untiringly for the end now attained, said:

"It is a glorious success, and we should be all the more thankful because it has been achieved with comparatively small loss of life. It isolates Cuba, and I hope for the cause of humanity will mark the beginning of the end."

Cape Haytien, Hayti, July 14.—The following bulletin was issued here today by the French cable company:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—The capitulation of Santiago has been signed. The American government accepts the conditions of General Pando. The Spanish troops are to withdraw with military war honors and will be sent back at once to Spain."

CALLS THE SPANIARDS YANKEES

General Joe Wheeler's Memory Plays Him a Joke at the Storming of San Juan.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Siboney, July 13, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 14.—To the splendid generalship of General Joe Wheeler as much as to any other cause is due the repeated successes of the American forces around Santiago. To see this white-haired veteran of the war of the rebellion, astride his horse, leading the regiments under his command, made up almost entirely of Northern men, is a sight to stir the heart of every American who remembers that there was once a Mason and Dixon line in the United States.

The camp here is ringing with praise of Wheeler, and at the same time a good story of his words during a desperate charge last week is going the rounds. As he was leading the Seventy-first New York, the Roosevelt Rough Riders, and a strong force of regulars up a high hill at San Juan, storming a large body of Spanish who were strongly entrenched, the attacking line began to waver under a fierce fire from gatling guns and strong field pieces.

Wheeler saw his men waver, and began shouting at the top of his voice, while the guns were roaring and the small arms rattling:

"Steady, boys. Come on, now. The Yankees are giving way. Look, there they go. The Yankees are leaving their guns," and, suddenly catching himself, he cried out even more vigorously: "I mean the Spaniards are running. Go for 'em, boys."

Despite the hail of Mauser and Springfield bullets, the rain of the shrapnel and gatling fire, the soldiers laughed at their old General's absent minded memory of other days. But they did "go for 'em." Instantly the wavering line took on new confidence, the gaps closed, and in twenty minutes San Juan was ours.

General Wheeler, for a man of his years, has shown wonderful powers in the field. No young officer in his command can stand longer or harder fighting than he, and certainly none is braver or more fearless.

General Shafter has been indisposed for days at a time since going to the front, and much of the responsibility of command as well as the brunt of continuous fighting has been borne by "Fighting Joe" Wheeler.

Miss Wheeler, the General's daughter, is expected to arrive here in a few days to work as nurse in the field hospitals. One of his sons is in the navy, and still another in the field with him.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR UP TO DATE.

April 21—President signs order for north Atlantic squadron to sail for Cuba.
April 22—Squadron leaves Key West.
April 23—President issues call for 125,000 volunteers.
April 24—Asiatic squadron sails for Philippines.
April 24—Spain declares war.
April 25—Congress declares war has existed since April 21.
April 27—Batteries at Matanzas bombarded.
April 29—Batteries at Cienfuegos bombarded.
April 30—Batteries at Cabanas bombarded.
May 1—Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed.
May 7—Matanzas forts shelled.
May 9—Fight off Cardenas between Winslow and three Spanish gunboats.
May 11—Attack on Cienfuegos.
May 12—San Juan de Puerto Rico bombarded.
May 12—Cardenas shelled.
May 13—Flying squadron leaves Hampton Roads.
May 18—Flying squadron reaches Key West.
May 18—Santiago bombarded.
May 19—Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor.
May 25—President issues second call, for 75,000 volunteers.
May 25—First Manila expedition leaves.
May 31—Santiago forts bombarded.
June 3—Collier Merrimac sunk.
June 6—Bombardment of Santiago forts.
June 8—Shafter's force leaves Tampa.
June 8—Caimanera bombarded.
June 10—Marines land at Guantanamo.
June 11—Fight at Guantanamo; Spaniards repulsed.
June 14—Army sails from Tampa.
June 15—Second Manila expedition sails.
June 15—Spanish defeat at Guantanamo.
June 16—Fort Caimanera demolished.
June 16—Bombardment of Santiago forts.
June 20—Shafter's army arrives at Baiquiri.
June 21—Charleston captures the Ladrones.
June 22 and 23—Shafter's army lands.
June 24—Juragua captured.
June 24—Fight at La Quasina; Spaniards repulsed.
June 26—Cadiz fleet at Port Said.
June 26—Shafter occupies Sevilla.
June 27—Shafter within three miles of Santiago.
June 28—Third Manila expedition sails.
June 29—First expedition arrives at Manila.
June 30—Caney evacuated by Spaniards.
July 1—Outer defenses of Santiago taken.
July 2—San Juan, near Santiago, taken.
July 3—Shafter demands surrender of Santiago.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 5—Camara's fleet at Suez.
July 6—Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. destroyed.
July 7—Dewey captures Isla Grande and 1,300 prisoners.
July 8—Camara's fleet ordered to return to Spain.
July 10—Bombardment of Santiago resumed; Linares refuses unconditional surrender.
July 10—Bombardment continued and investment completed.
July 13—Truce.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.

HOSPITALS IN BETTER SHAPE.

Sanitary Conditions Are Improved, Pure Water Is Abundant, and Fever Is Decreasing.

Siboney, July 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—The division hospitals here today present a different appearance from that which they presented a week ago. All the wounded have been removed to the hospital ships, most of which are on the way north, and not a single one of the wounded remains here. The surgical department now is only busy with the wounds of the prisoners, who, once dressed, have been taken back to a separate camp.

All the buildings and huts before occupied by natives where it was possible that the germs of disease lingered have been burned to the ground. The débris has been removed, fresh, clean tents have been spread, and ditches have been dug around each to carry away the rain.

Today the last batch of Cubans was sent to a separate camp ten miles distant on a hill. None of their baggage or belongings has been left. The pier has been extended beyond the surf, making a landing for supplies.

The wounded are easy. Many of those who were only slightly hurt have virtually recovered and are ready to go to the front again. In the meantime they are working about the camp here. The fever hospital is isolated from the surgical ward in order to avoid the slightest possibility of the spread of malaria, which, owing to the heavy rains, attacks some of our men in a mild form. There has been only one death from fever since the troops landed. These attacks of chills and fever are promptly attended to, lasting, as a rule, from two to three days only, really acclimatizing the men and leaving them stronger than before. Many such returned from the hospital ships have gone to the front.

The sanitary conditions here now are excellent. Water from a mountain spring is plentiful and pure. Great attention is paid to cleanliness. As a precaution any arrival from the front is first carefully inspected in the medical ward before entering this camp in order that the clothing may be removed and fumigated before the man enters the surgical hospital.

It is believed that such precautions will result in making this camp as healthful as that at Guantanamo, where not a single case of malarial fever or sickness exists.

Here there are no wounded, and at the field hospital in the front there are only seven cases, too slight to require bringing here.

All the men who are laid up or hurt are exceedingly anxious to return to the lines, impatient at being inactive and under treatment, but the sanitary regulations are enforced severely.

COLON COULD HAVE ESCAPED.

Italian Naval Officer Explains Why Cervera's Ship Failed to Get Away.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 14.—I asked Engineer Adda, the representative of the Maison Ansaldo, if it were true, as stated by Admiral Cervera, that the Colon's big guns were not on board the ship, but were in Italy. He said: "The 25-centimeter guns of the Cristobal Colon were left in Italy because Spain was not willing to pay for them. If it had not been for this the Colon would have escaped."

WAR COUNCIL AT HAVANA.

Result of Blanco's Conference with His Generals Kept a Profound Secret at Madrid.

Madrid, July 14.—General Blanco's conference with his Generals and the Colonels of the volunteers at Havana yesterday has been fully reported here and is much commented upon, although the result of the meeting and the governmental action thereon has been kept a profound secret. The Epoca says it understands that the Spanish soldiery in Cuba decided to undeviatingly follow the government's instructions.

CHICAGO MAN'S HEROIC CHARGE

Captain A. C. Ducat Leads Seventy-five men to Victory, but Fifty-three Were Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—Of the sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago who arrived at Fort McPherson, Captain A. C. Ducat of Chicago and Lieutenant H. G. Lyon of the Twenty-fourth Infantry are the center of attraction. They led the charge on a blockhouse in San Juan on June 24.

Of the seventy-five men who started up the hill in the face of a destructive Spanish fire fifty-three are now dead. Twenty-two reached and occupied the blockhouse, some of them being wounded.

The blockhouse stood at the top of a hill facing the pathway leading up to it and into the town. It was placed there purposely to guard the approach to the city, and to advance meant for our soldiers to pass it. It was occupied by sixty well-armed soldiers. Captain Ducat, with a detachment of seventy-five men from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, charged this fort.

His company, firing, marched up the hill in a storm of bullets which were showered down upon them. The Spaniards were struck with awe at the daring men who could not be stopped with bullets, and when what remained of the company arrived at the top of the hill the Spaniards fled. Neither Captain Ducat nor Lieutenant Lyon reached the top, but their fall never for a moment stopped the march.

TORRENTS OF RAIN AT SANTIAGO

Deplorable Condition of the Refugees from the City Increased by Difficulty in Transporting Food.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Shafter's Headquarters, July 13, Cape Antonio, July 14.—Heavy rains have again fallen. The country is in a deplorable condition. Many districts are submerged, roads being impassable, and small river streams once to be forded are now mountain torrents.

The condition of the refugees from Santiago is heartrending, many being absolutely without shelter. Though a meager supply of food is pushed through to Caney great misery prevails. The Red Cross has tons of food on its ship, but is still unable to obtain transportation to the front. The Rough Riders sent in an appeal for food by George Kennen to the State of Texas.

Much indignation is expressed by the unfortunates that they were driven from home by the notice of immediate bombardment when many days of truce followed.

They expect to find their valuables looted by the Spaniards, as they were permitted to carry little with them.

Monday night was so dark and rainy that Garcia wanted to enter the city with the Cubans, but he did not have Shafter's consent.

COULD NOT REACH TORAL.

General Garcia Points Out the Situation and Condition of the Spanish Forces.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 13, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 14.—A correspondent of the Associated Press recently had an interview with General Garcia. Garcia appears to be a man of 58 years, with an impressive presence, large, swarthy skinned, gray haired, with a flaring military mustache, a pleasant smile, and graceful ways. He touched his broad panama in acknowledgment of the salute and spoke in broken English.

"I am a little tired," said he. "We have had a hard struggle," and his worn jean suit and muddy top boots, with a single antiquated brass spur on the right one, showed this.

"The enemy intrenched itself in Santiago in good shape," he continued, "because, naturally, the place is one of the best in the world for that purpose."

"Could the troops outside of the city or at other points have made a junction with them at any time?" was asked.

"Decidedly not," said General Garcia. "Pando was completely cut off. See this," and he pointed to the tracing cloth map before him with a finger trembling with excited energy.

"Pando, who amounts to nothing as a General, anyway," this with a hoarse laugh of defiance, "was at Manzanillo with nearly 4,000 troops. That is the point at which the River Cauto empties into the sea. In its ravines toward Santiago we had men who held them back, but the elements did even more. He could not come over the hills during the rainy season, which is now on in the interior even worse than on the seacoast. The coast was his only hope and there he would have had to brave the fire of your ships. Behind him he had yellow fever in its worst shape."

"Where else in eastern Cuba are the Spanish troops?"

"Back at Holguin on the north coast," said the General, once more pointing to the map. "Between them and Santiago is an almost impassable range of mountains. In the passes are machetes and Cubans, and, thanks to the United States, there are now rifles and ammunition. General Luque has 10,000 troops at Holguin, but they are being reduced in number rapidly. The records show that the deaths in the Spanish army in Cuba have been close to 20,000 a year. There will be double that number this year, to say nothing of the loss caused by the arrival of the American troops and the war. I mean that from yellow fever and the insurgent warfare their numbers have already been reduced greatly. Death stares them in the face and they know it. I would not be surprised to see one-half of them lay down their arms and join us at the first opportunity. The disaffection is particularly strong among the home guards and but for the presence of the imported soldiery they would come out of the cities and surrender now. The United States navy has done wonderful work."

The correspondent also talked with Garcia's surgeon, Colonel Vallente, who also spoke English.

"There is no great danger of yellow fever along the southern coast," he said. "The fever district is along the Cauto River Valley, where Pando and his 4,000 Spaniards are. The fever along the coast during the rainy season is a mere malarial fever, easily prevented by the free use of quinine. We have never found it bad even in the interior when we have plenty of that drug. We know that the Spanish are entirely out of drugs and they must be suffering terribly. Our spies in the cities have been unable to secure any quinine for a number of weeks at any price, and we know that the army surgeon seized the small supply in the drug stores of Santiago."

TO SAVE ONE OF THE WRECKS.

Battleship Texas Makes the Cristobal Colon Fast to Shore by Hawsers and Cables.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—Admiral Sampson this morning sent the battleship Texas to make the wreck of the Cristobal Colon fast to the shore by hawsers and cables. The Colon lies bow on the bank, stern in deep water. It is feared that a heavy sea would wash it into deeper water, as the bank is steep, and it is impossible to float the cruiser. It has been decided to attempt to save and repair it.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS TO SHAFTER'S TROOPS.

(Continued from first page.)

known that Toral had surrendered officials of the War department began making arrangements looking to the concentration of a large force of transports at Santiago for the transportation of the Spaniards to Spain. Efforts will be made to secure neutral vessels in view of the possibility of mutiny among the prisoners during the voyage.

Foreign contracts will be made if possible as it would interfere with contemplated operations to withdraw any of the vessels in the transport fleet. If the government is not successful in securing neutral vessels to transport the Spaniards back to Spain American ships will be chartered and make the journey to the peninsula under a neutral flag.

It was suggested by some experts that the prisoners if taken in American ships would mutiny and take possession of the vessels upon their approach to Spain and turn them over to the Spanish government as prizes of war. Colonel Hacker, who is arranging for the transportation of the prisoners, however, ridiculed the suggestion and asserted that the Spaniards would not dare violate the terms of surrender, which provides against an attack during the journey. It is possible that several warships will be sent along with the prisoners to convoy the transports, but this, however, has not been decided upon, nor will be settled until after the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, when the date for the departure of Toral's forces will also be set.

It was asserted semi-officially that Commodore Watson's fleet would convoy the prisoners of war back to Spain, but this was strenuously denied by officials in authority.

Indeed, the surrender of Santiago, if admitted at all in Spain, will have a tendency to change the tide of sentiment, in the opinion of diplomats, to a peace basis, if not among the Spanish people at least in official circles.

Toral's surrender is construed as a forerunner of peace in some quarters, in view of the fact that he agreed to the American terms of surrender only upon instructions from his home government, which would seem to indicate that the Queen Regent has come to a realization of the hopelessness of the Spanish cause.

Diplomats assert, however, that in instructing Toral to surrender over and against the advice of General Blanco, the Queen was guided by representatives of Emperor William and the King of Austria. If this is true it is asserted by experts that peace negotiations will soon begin. The surrender of Santiago at the Queen's dictation cannot be construed to be anything but a confession of the inferiority of the Spanish military forces in Cuba.

Peace rumors which were current today represented Spain as willing to give Cuba its independence, surrendering Puerto Rico to the United States permanently, with a coaling station in the Philippines, and an indemnity to be named by the President with the Philippines as security. It was suggested by persons well posted in diplomacy that these terms would be acceptable to the United States, but it was officially stated that no overtures have been made and are not liable to be made for some time to come.

"When Manila and San Juan, the capitals of the Philippines and Puerto Rico respectively, pass into the hands of the American forces," was the assertion of a military official, "Spain will probably begin to make overtures. Spain intends to make us work, or rather suffer, and when she gets into as tight a fix as at Santiago she will quit and give up an unequal struggle."

SPAIN'S FIRE KILLS NUNEZ.

Cuban Expedition Is Successful, but the Price of His Glory Is Death.

SHELLS FLY AT FORTS.

Spaniards Make Desperate Efforts to Repel the Landing and Are Beaten.

GOMEZ PLANS THE CAMPAIGN

Key West, Fla., July 14.—Those champion filibusters, the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the little auxiliary gunboat Peoria, which proved itself a veritable daredevil, have landed the largest and probably the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others.

Captain José Manuel Nunez, brother of General Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrop Chanler of New York was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were enough to more than balance the score.

The debarkation was effected on July 3 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, but fighting occurred before then. The consummation of the job was without mishap. To the Peoria, one of the newest of the acquisitions to the mosquito fleet, goes the full glory of the achievement. Until lately the Peoria was a pilot boat at Philadelphia.

The Florida and Fanita left Key West on Saturday, June 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieutenant T. W. Ryan. On board the steamers were thirty-five Cubans under General Nunez, fifty troopers of the Fifth United States Cavalry under Lieutenants Johnson and Ahern, and twenty-five Rough Riders under Winthrop Chanler, brother of Colonel William Astor Chanler. The cargoes were enormous.

Cargo of Death Tools.

There were horses of the cavalry with nine sacks of oats and 216 bales of hay to feed them. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns with 150 thirty-pound projectiles to fit them and two full batteries of light field pieces, ten 3-inch rifles of regular ordnance pattern, with harnesses that go with them and 1,500 cartridges.

In the matter of infantry rifles there were 4,000 Springfield rifles, with 954,000 cartridges and 200 Mausers with 200,000 of the wicked shells they swallow.

For the insurgent officers were provided 200 army Colts and 27,000 cartridges. Two hundred books of United States cavalry and infantry tactics, translated into Spanish, were taken along. In the expedition were also 1,475 saddles, 950 saddle cloths, and 450 bridles. For the Cubans there were taken 7,663 uniforms, 2,533 brown canvas of the army fatigue and the balance cotton and linen of the Mexican troops; 5,080 pairs of army shoes, 1,275 army blankets, 400 shirts, 450 hats, and 250 hammocks.

These were the commissary stores carried, calculated by pounds: Bacon, 67,275; corn meal, 31,250; roasted coffee, 10,200; raw coffee, 3,250; sugar, 2,425; mess pork and beef, 9,600; canned beef, 24,000; beans, 18,000; hard tack, 1,250; cans of corn, 1,250.

The expectation was that the landing would be effected at San Juan Point, on the south coast of Cuba, midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. This place was reached on Wednesday evening, June 29. A scouting party put off in a small boat and pulled towards shore, but had made only half the distance when there came a lively fire from what had been taken to be an abandoned blockhouse, near the point.

Arrive at Las Tunas.

About 4 o'clock the next afternoon they arrived at Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles west of the town at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River stood a large fort, built of railroad iron and surrounded by earthworks. The Peoria ran boldly in and fired several shots from its three-pounders, but brought no response and no signs of life. Another scouting party was organized, made up of fifteen volunteers under Winthrop Chanler, and as many Cubans under Captain Nunez.

The Peoria took a position within short range of the fort to protect a landing or cover a retreat, and the small boats headed for the shore. They reached it 500 yards east of the fort, the boats were beached, and their occupants cautiously scrambled towards the brush. At almost the moment they set foot on the sands the fort and the intrenchments around it burst into flame, and shot and shell screamed about the little band of invaders.

Captain Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him between the eyes and he went down, dead. Chanler fell with a broken arm. The others safely gained the thicket and replied with a sharp fire directed at the intrenchments. Meanwhile the Peoria set all its guns at work and rained shells upon the fort until the enemy's fire ceased.

A retreat was ordered and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore, and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle along beside the boats, with only their heads exposed, until the ships were reached. The Spaniards had the range, however, and five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously.

Peoria's Fire Is Deadly.

Returning to the Peoria the men reported that a vicious fire had come from a grove of cocoanut palms which extended to the eastward of the fort. The Peoria opened its guns on the place indicated, and must have killed many Spaniards, for its shells dropped into the smoke and flash of the adversaries' fire, silenced it at once, and forced them to send up rockets for help.

Then the discovery was made that Chanler, Drs. Lund and Abbott, Lieutenant Agramonte, and two Cubans were missing. Rescue parties were immediately organized, and no less than four parties were sent ashore during the night. Toward morning Lieutenant Ahearn, in charge of one of these, found Chanler and his companions.

The next day the gunboat Helena arrived, and on Friday morning it and the Peoria steamed in towards Las Tunas, which the Spaniards had been vigorously fortifying. Tunas is connected by rail with Sancti Spiritus, a town of considerable size, and reinforcements and artillery had been rapidly coming in. Range buoys had been placed in the bay, but avoiding these the ships drew into close range and opened fire.

The Spaniards had several Krupp field-pieces of three or four inches mounted on earthworks along the water front, and they began a vigorous but ill-directed reply with shell and shrapnel. The fire of our ships was most accurate and destructive. The Spanish gunners had not fired more than twenty shots before their guns were flying in the air, their earthworks a mass of blood-stained dust, and their gunners running for their lives.

Spaniards Are Reinforced.

That afternoon both ships again turned their attention to the fort and the intrenchments at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River, and for half an hour poured a wicked fire upon them. The Spaniards had been largely reinforced during the day and some field pieces had been mounted near the fort. These replied to the American fire, but without effect, and the shells of the two ships speedily silenced them.

It was learned that reinforcements were pouring into Las Tunas from all directions by the thousands and it was determined to proceed during the night with the landing expedition to Palo Alto, fifty miles to the eastward.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday, July 2, while the Helena lay off shore making lively play with its searchlights toward shore, the Peoria, the Florida, and the Fanita, all with lights out, slipped silently away. There was not a Spaniard to be seen when they reached Palo Alto at daybreak, and the men and cargo were put ashore without a single obstacle.

Meet Gomez in Person.

Gomez with 2,000 men was known to be in the vicinity, and scouts hurried to his lines. On Monday, July 4, the grizzled old warrior appeared in person at Palo Alto.

Gomez outlined a plan of campaign which he later submitted in writing to Lieutenant Ryan, for transmission to President McKinley.

It was subsequently learned that during the fight at Las Tunas five buildings in the town were completely destroyed by the fire from the American guns, while twenty-three were partly destroyed, and eight schooners which happened to be in range were burned and sunk.

BOY FALLS OFF THE WHALEBACK AND IS DROWNED.

Lad, Supposed to Be John Kelly, Lost North of Evanston on the Trip to Chicago—Crew Searches in Vain.

A boy, supposed to be John A. Kelly, fell out of one of the lifeboats of the whaleback Christopher Columbus on its return trip from Milwaukee yesterday evening and was drowned. The accident occurred just north of Evanston. A lifeboat was quickly manned and the steamer put about, but no trace of the lad could be found.

Kelly was about 16 years old and was in company with a man about twice his age. Shortly after the boat had left Milwaukee Kelly and his companion, both of whom are said to have been drinking, went into the lifeboat amidships, where they fell asleep. At 8:30 the steamer had reached Grosse Point, when one of the passengers saw young Kelly rise in the boat, and, evidently in the belief he was stepping on to the deck of the ship, fall over the wrong side of the boat and into the water.

Kelly went down without a cry. A woman, however, had seen him go overboard, and her cry brought one of the crew to the scene. Captain Smith was notified, and as quickly as possible, but not before the ship had gone a mile beyond the spot where the boy fell, a boat was lowered. After boat and ship had searched for an hour without success the Captain ordered the whaleback to proceed on its way to Chicago.

Inspector Heidelmeier Conquers.

Inspector Max Heidelmeier of the Fourth Police Division last night made his first arrest since his promotion, and prevented a stampede among the passengers of a Clybourn avenue cable car at Blackhawk street. The prisoner, who was boisterous in the car, gave the Inspector a hard tussle, and both men rolled over and over in the street before the former was subdued and led to a patrol-box. At the Larrabee Street Police Station the prisoner said his name was Joseph Whitman. He was booked for disorderly conduct.

WILL CAUSE NO PROTEST.

Governments Probably to Disregard the Irene Incident in the Philippines.

GERMAN'S IRE IS AROUSED

Inspired Utterance Says the Cruiser's Action Was None of Dewey's Business.

NO BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 14.—With reference to the affair with the German cruiser Irene at Manila it is stated here in official quarters that even if the Irene had hindered Aguinaldo's landing Dewey had no concern with the action of the German Captain. Germany will respect its declaration of neutrality with Spain and does not think of recognising Aguinaldo or his followers as belligerents. If the Captain of the Irene sees in the insurgent leader only a robber chieftain who is likely to endanger German interests the German ship was perfectly justified in placing hindrances in his way.

The matter is so clear that no doubts are entertained as to the officials of America recognizing the wisdom of the German Captain's action.

No English Gunners Needed.

The assertion is made in the papers here by former Member of Parliament Cunningham Graham that the good marksmanship at Manila was due to the fact that Dewey's guns were handled by British gunners who had deserted from British warships at Hongkong under a promise from Dewey of $500 a month. Graham adds that these desertions were connived at by British commanders with the full knowledge of the British Admiralty. When the statement was brought to the notice of Ellison MacArtney, M. P., Secretary of the Admiralty, tonight, he said:

"There is not a word of truth in it. It is nonsensical on its face."

Graham, whose wife is a Spaniard, is a violent partisan of Spain, and his statement is not taken seriously here. But this authoritative repudiation gives the canard its quietus.

Says It Is Really Serious.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 14.—The Daily Mail special from Hongkong says:

"It is known here that Dewey forbade the correspondents at Manila to give the full story of the action of the German cruiser Irene for fear of arousing hostile feelings in America which might lead to complications with Germany.

"When the full details are known it will be seen the incident was more serious than reported. It is apparent that as soon as the American ships appeared in Subig Bay the Irene slipped its cable, leaving the anchor in the bay. Consul Wildman refuses to say more, as he is taking the same line of policy as Dewey.

"It is believed that as soon as the Monterey and Monadnock arrive Dewey will insist that his harbor regulations be carried out to the letter. It is believed among foreigners at Manila that the Americans can never forgive the Germans for their meddlesome attitude. It will not only hurt trade with America, but will destroy all German chance of having any say or influence in the disposal of the Philippines."

Inspired Utterance at Berlin.

Berlin, July 14.—The Cologne Zeitung denounces the story of the German warship Irene interfering at Subig Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication. The Lokalanzeiger says the Americans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident.

"Even if it occurred, as Admiral Dewey says, the Irene did not interfere, but retired upon the arrival of the Americans. Therefore every courtesy was shown that the Americans demand of a neutral country. But if the Irene did hinder Aguinaldo's landing it is no business of Dewey's. If the American Admiral sees fit to make common cause with the insurgent chiefs it is none of our affair.

"Germany still preserves her neutrality towards Spain and does not intend to recognize Aguinaldo and his horde as belligerents. The matter is so plain that we do not believe any diplomatic step will be taken and do not doubt for a moment that the American officials will admit the correctness of the German proceedings."

The foregoing is believed to be inspired.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—It can be stated positively that no representations have yet been made to the German government respecting the actions of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. It is the opinion of officials of the State department that Admiral Dewey has so conducted himself in dealing with the foreign men-of-war in the Philippines as to leave no room for suggestion or representation on the part of the State department, and so long as this state of affairs continues it is not likely that there will be any interference with this able officer.

Powers Prepare to Take a Hand.

Paris, July 14.—The Matin has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European Chancelleries are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine Islands.

The Ambassadors at Berlin, the correspondent adds, have advised their governments respecting Germany's line of policy, which seems quite settled. Germany would prefer the maintenance of the status quo, but, if, as a consequence of the war, Spanish sovereignty disappeared American sovereignty must not be its successor.

An international agreement, the Matin correspondent further asserts, will be established, and the powers interested in the islands would each be called on to protect its own interests. The correspondent adds:

"This is the logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, the principle of which will be employed by Europe in order to protect itself against American interference, and, unless in spite of the talked-of Anglo-Saxon alliance, will do the same as the other powers."

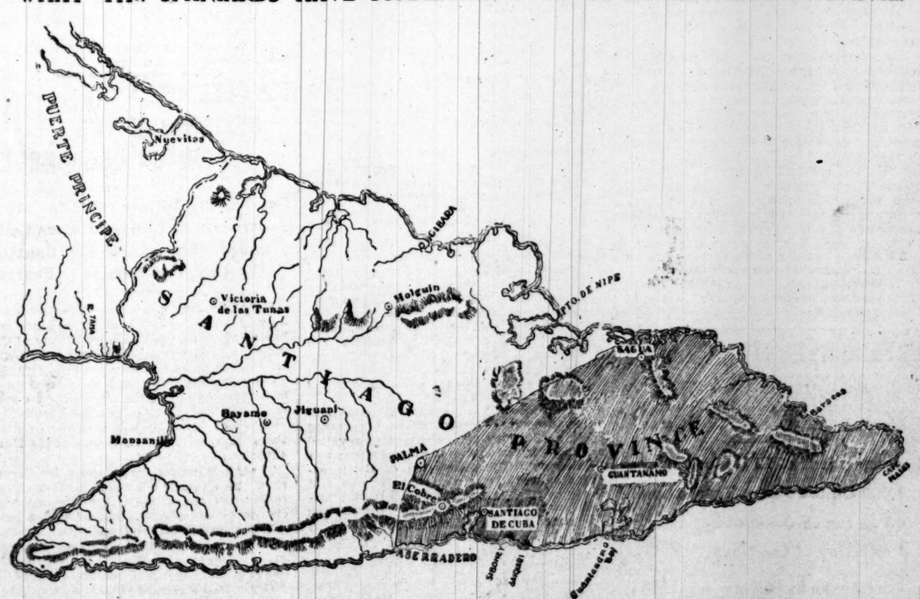
Report Spanish Successes.

[FROM A SPANISH SOURCE.]

Madrid, July 14.—An official dispatch from Manila, dated July 9, says the garrison of that place and the Spanish outposts have conflicts daily with the insurgents, who are receiving numerous reinforcements. The dispatch adds:

"We have inflicted great losses upon them. The Americans dare not attack Manila, fearing to find themselves confronted by the rebels and unable to withstand them. They also fear that if Aguinaldo's forces attack the town the populace will join them."

WHAT THE SPANIARDS HAVE SURRENDERED TO US IN SANTIAGO PROVINCE.



[Shaded portion indicates section surrendered.]

Drawing a line from Aserradero north to Palma and thence northeast to Sagua, as shown on the map, defines the territory surrendered to the Americans by the capitulation of Santiago.

The best portion of the Province of Santiago de Cuba lies to the west of the part surrendered. The country in the vicinity of Holguin, Gibari, Manzanillo, and Victoria de Las Punas is susceptible of cultivation. Owing to the lack of roads the country not near the coast has but few improvements.

When the Spaniards have evacuated the territory ceded their nearest garrisons or forces will be at Manzanillo on the south and at Holguin and Gibara on the north. These three places are considerable cities, being, it is understood, strongly garrisoned by the Spaniards. Gibara is a walled city; it is built on a little peninsula with a wall some eighteen feet high and six feet thick completely surrounding it, the wall running from the sea to a point on the bay.

Holguin is connected with Gibara by a narrow gauge railroad and has a wall similar to that of Gibara surounding it.

This being the situation, it would be inferred the part of the province given up by the Spaniards would be perfectly safe from molestation from the Spanish forces to the west, Manzanillo and Gibara being seaports with no particular advantages as to natural defenses, and can easily be reduced by our naval forces; and, there being no railroad connection with the western end of the island, it would only be a question of a vigorous prosecution to completely subjugate the entire province.

The Province of Santiago is the largest of the six provinces of Cuba and the easiest to defend, on account of its isolation. It contains about 12,000 square miles, and the portion now in possession of the United States troops is substantially one-third of the whole.

C. E.

THINK PEACE IS IN SIGHT.

British Statesmen Believe That Santiago's Fall Will End the Struggle.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT YET.

It Is Thought in Vienna That America Would Not Reject a Good Offer.

POWERS VAINLY URGE SPAIN

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
London, July 14.—The report of Santiago's capitulation reached the House of Commons at 11 o'clock tonight.

The view generally taken by British statesmen is that this means that the end of the American-Spanish war is in sight. The British Foreign office has no knowledge yet of any peace negotiations, however.

The government here apparently has reason to expect that such negotiations will be opened through the French Ambassador at Washington.

Thinks America Open to an Offer.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
Vienna, July 14.—It is semi-officially pointed out that efforts made by the powers in the direction of mediation for peace meet considerable difficulties. President McKinley's readiness appears to have been overrated by European diplomacy, although it is still believed that America would not reject good offers if made through any of the powers.

The Cabinets so far have in vain been urging Spain to make a request for peace, hence there is much uneasiness among diplomats, who anticipate that a protraction of the war will necessarily augment America's demands. Nothing of the nature of those demands is known in official quarters. The news of the surrender of Santiago, received tonight, leads to a revival of hope in official circles that Spain will now see the necessity of asking for peace.

Spain Eager Now for Peace.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
London, July 14.—The Daily News' Berlin dispatch says a private telegram from Madrid states the Spanish Cabinet is determined to conclude peace, and M. Gamazo and the Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are preparing a report stating the conditions to which Spain would agree.

The Daily Telegraph's Madrid correspondent says the Spanish Cabinet will not ask an armistice. Peace will be solicited from the first, and the government will leave nothing undone to expedite negotiations and will conclude the peace treaty with the least possible delay.

The sole difficulty in the way seems to be an article in the Spanish constitution, which forbids the monarch from ceding any portion of Spanish territory without having a special law enacted by Parliament.

It is possible Sagasta may dispense with the special law and guarantee it himself later on by bringing in a special indemnity bill.

Feeling in Commercial Circles.

London, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"The feeling for peace is growing daily, especially in commercial circles. The Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo, and other towns. It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price.

"Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices more accurately describes the movement. Inordinate demands might easily arouse the warlike spirit of the people to such an extent that the government would be compelled to swim with the current, regardless of consequences. The government itself maintains the greatest reserve. I believe that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, only desires authentic information of what the American government intends to demand in the way of territorial concessions. There are various channels by which this might be privately ascertained without employing the good offices of any foreign government.

"For example, it is no secret that in one or two European capitals the Spanish and American representatives have remained on friendly terms. Whatever channels it employs the result will have great influence. It must seriously affect the attitude of the Spanish government, because, however desirous Ministers may be to spare their country further sacrifices there are some concessions suggested in the American press which public opinion would not allow them to make.

All Depends on McKinley.

"Spain's colonial empire may be diminished in area, but it must not be destroyed. The question of pecuniary indemnity has not yet occupied public opinion in this country. Some persons who are supposed to be well acquainted with official and unofficial opinion in the United States declare that President McKinley will be moderate in his demands, but his insisting upon the unconditional surrender of the garrison of Santiago does not seem to indicate a conciliatory spirit.

"The manner in which the first advances on the part of Spain are met will have great influence on the subsequent course of events, because the Spaniards, who are themselves a most courteous people, are inordinately sensitive about matters of form, to which more practical nations are comparatively indifferent."

Why Sagasta Will Yield.

Berlin, July 14.—The Tageblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces in Cuba and that the Americans knew this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure of the Spanish bullets. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible. The German Emperor has contributed 1,000 marks to the Red Cross fund.

FAIL TO MEET GOV. TANNER.

Illinois Troops March to the Jacksonville Station, but the Governor Does Not Arrive.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]
Jacksonville, Fla., July 14.—[Special.]—The Second Illinois Regiment formed at 8:30 tonight and marched to the depot to meet Governor Tanner and staff an escort him to his hotel. The boys were disappointed, as he will not arrive till tomorrow.

George A. Jackson, Corporal in Company F, died today of typhoid fever. He was sent to the hospital on June 18. His home is in Chicago, where his remains will be sent tomorrow. He was unmarried and 23 years old. This makes three deaths from typhoid in this company in two weeks and fourteen more members are ill in the hospital. None of the others are known to be dangerous.

FORCE BILL PASSES NEW YORK SENATE BY A PARTY VOTE.

New State Elections Measure Is Agreed To After a Fierce and Bitterly Vituperative War of Words.

Albany, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—After nine hours' debate the Senate at 9:30 tonight passed Governor Black's "force bill." From beginning to end the debate was marked on both sides with most violent vituperation of political organizations and men. The Assembly will take up the bill and pass it tomorrow. Adjournment will come on Saturday, it being made possible by the rush methods pursued.

The Senate vote was strictly a party one—32 to 13. Grant [Rep.] is absent at the front. Pavey, Higbee, and Tibbetts, Republicans, were also absent.

On the roll-call Senator Cantor declared that although Governor Black was the Executive, and controlled the Legislature, he could not control the judiciary, and that even the most partisan Republican Judge would not fail to declare the "force" unconstitutional. In the debate on the bill Senator Stranahan vehemently declared:

"The Chief of New York's police should be above suspicion. Devery is a man pilloried at the cross road for his offenses. The people of the State believe him to be a ballot box stuffer, a short hair, a thug, and typical Tammany Police Captain."

He repeated the story that Devery instructed his men to stand any silk stocking dude on his head if he interfered at the election, and named Louis Meyer as a witness.

"Meyer is in jail, or a fugitive from justice," interrupted Senator Grady.

"Devery is Chief, and I suppose Meyer will be in jail before night," said Senator Stranahan. "The Republicans will stand behind this bill as a party, and behind it they will go to success next fall."

"I repeat that Devery is the peer of Governor Black!" exclaimed Senator Grady.

Senator Cantor argued that no citizens and no political organizations demanded the bill. If any abuses existed long ago the election law of 1896 made fraud impossible.

"You gave private hearings to Senators and Assemblymen representing small rural committees," said he, "and refused a hearing to the authorities of the 6,000,000 of people of New York City."

The Assembly today passed the $500,000 war fund bill unanimously. The Governor sent in a message declaring the soldiers' vote bill an emergency measure. The bill directs the Secretary of State to make a general register of the name of the electors absent from their respective homes in actual military service of this State or the federal government and elaborate provision is made for allowing the soldiers to vote.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION

Four Dead and Nearly One Hundred Injured in an Accident at Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—By the bursting of a boiler in the Niagara branch of the National starch works at 5 o'clock tonight four men were killed and nearly a hundred persons injured.

The Dead.

INTERMAN, CHARLES, aged 35, driver.
KELLY, WILLIAM, aged 40, engineer.
SCHIFFERSTEIN, HENRY, aged 47, fireman.
WALLER, CASPER, aged 58, miller.

No explanation of the explosion is obtainable. It ruined the brick building in which it stood. Every house within a radius of an eighth of a mile was damaged. There is not an unbroken pane of glass within two blocks of the corner of Oneida and Mound streets. A piece of iron pipe fifteen feet long, weighing 1,600 pounds, sailed over three nearby houses and stuck in the ground. A scantling twenty feet long perforated a house 300 feet away. A chunk of iron 18x30 inches passed through the roof of 28 Oneida street and struck Mrs. John McFeeley, breaking her shoulder blade and fracturing the skull of the 5-months-old child in her arms. The infant will die.

Mrs. McFeeley sprang up at the sound of the explosion and rushed toward the stairs just as the iron missile came through the roof. Albert Brinker, aged 9, was playing in a yard half a block away and a piece of iron fractured his leg. An iron splinter seven feet long pinned a cat to a fence 400 feet away.

Mrs. Joseph W. Hoyt, wife of a carpenter at 116 Oneida street, started for the meat market just before the explosion occurred. She took with her a 5-weeks-old boy in a baby carriage. It is supposed she was caught in the falling wall and a hundred laborers are searching the ruins tonight for the bodies.

O'CONNOR MAY TESTIFY TODAY.

Two Witnesses Against the City Gas Inspector Said to Have Been Tampered With.

Two of the witnesses, Carlo Gringeri and Vincenzo Palmacino, Itallans, whose testimony was needed by the prosecution in its case against City Gas Inspector Maurice O'Connor, charged with intimidation of voters at the Democratic primaries in the Seventeenth Ward on March 15, were brought into Judge Carter's court yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs on writs of attachment.

Prosecuting Attorney Wheelock asserted that the men had been tampered with since the hearing before the Election board. At any rate they denied the greater part of their former testimony, though they were finally induced to admit they had seen O'Connor push two or three of their countrymen out of line at the polling place, and had themselves been thrown aside by him with the exclamation that Itallans had no right to vote. Gringeri was insolent on the stand, and Judge Carter fined him for contempt of court.

It is expected O'Connor will take the stand this morning.

TWO FLAGS ARE INTERTWINED.

Niagara Society People Celebrate Santiago's Fall by an Anglo-American Cotillon.

Niagara, Ont., July 14.—[Special.]—The surrender of Santiago was celebrated here tonight by an Anglo-American cotillon arranged in connection with the lawn tennis championship tournament. The decorations were brilliant and profuse and were largely formed of intertwined American and English flags. A number of tableaux illustrative of the new alliance formed a unique spectacle and were enthusiastically applauded.

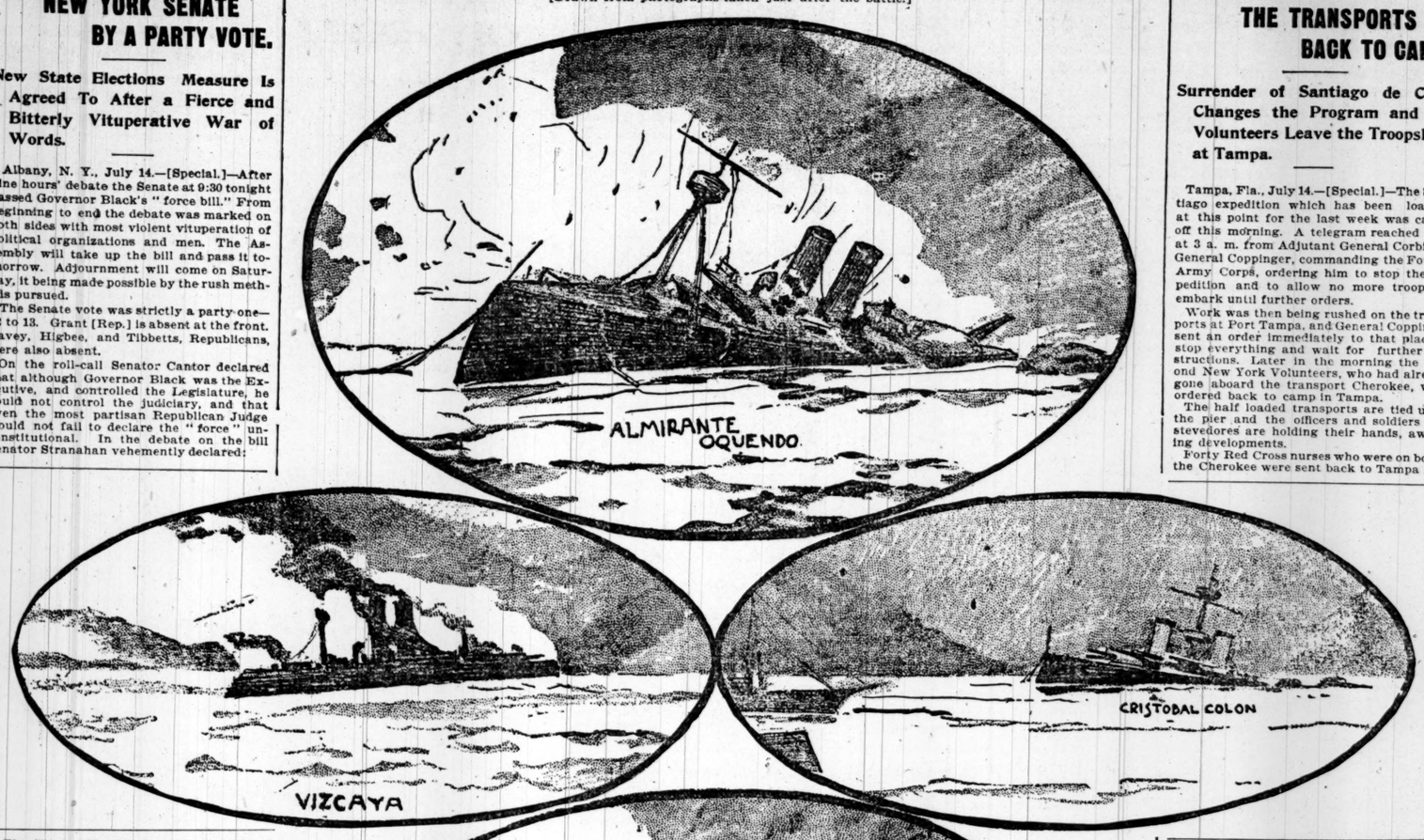
$2.00 MILWAUKEE AND RETURN.

$2.25 Waukesha and Return.

via Chicago and Northwestern every Sunday on trains leaving at 8:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., tickets good returning same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

HOW CERVERA'S SHIPS LOOK ON THE ROCKS OF CUBA'S SHORES.

[Drawn from photographs taken just after the battle.]



These pictures are from photographs taken by New York Journal photographers immediately after the battle. The picture of the Vizcaya was taken from on board the battleship Texas about one hour after the Vizcaya broke out the white flag of surrender. The ship was blazing fore and aft, its stern had been torn away, and all of its prow guns were out of action. The engines, however, were working for hours after the ship went ashore.

The picture of the Cristobal Colon shows that ship as it lay, July 3, on the rocks sixty miles west of Santiago. After the photograph was taken the surrendered Colon drifted off the shore and sank on its side, the Spaniards having opened all valves and smashed in the deadlights.

The Oquendo was taken just after being run aground. Its sides had been badly torn by the big guns of the American fleet, and continued to burn for hours after grounding, and every now and then a deep roar, accompanied by a burst of flames and smoke from the side of the ship, announced the explosion of a magazine or quantity of ammunition.

The Maria Teresa burned with the rest and was doomed long before its guns had been silenced. Flames burst out from all parts of the ship, disabled the steering gear, and made the ship uncontrollable.

COST OF THE WAR TO THE UNITED STATES UP TO DATE.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

Total officers, privates and marines, killed	247	Total reported missing	81
Total officers, privates and marines, wounded	1,323		

HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT.

Transportation, mobilizing soldiers and for troopships	$17,000,000	Pay for officers and sailors	$3,000,000
Subsistence Shafter's army twenty-three days	500,000	Strengthening seacoast defenses	8,000,000
Relief expedition for Cubans	1,500,000	Laying harbor mines	1,500,000
Additions to increase naval strength	20,000,000	Increased cable and telegraph tolls	2,500,000
Expenditures for ammunition	5,000,000	Increased force clerks, special agents' expenses and salaries	1,000,000
Expenditures for ordnance and arms	8,000,000	Increased secret service and caring for Spanish prisoners	500,000
Commissary supplies for mobilized army	10,000,000	Ammunition bombarding Santiago fortifications	4,000,000
Tents, clothing and camp equipment	9,000,000	Miscellaneous expenses preparing for war	6,500,000
Horses and mules	4,000,000		
Coal for warships	4,000,000	Total actual expenditures	$123,000,000
Pay for officers and men in army	17,000,000		

TWO SPANISH COMMANDERS WHO MAY HAVE ESCAPED CAPTURE.



GENERAL DON AUGUSTIN DE LUQUE.

GENERAL DON JOSE GARCIA Y ALDAVE.

Generals Luque and Garcia y Aldave command the Spanish reinforcements that at last reports were hurrying towards Santiago from Holguin and Manzanillo. General Luque has 3,000 men of the Holguin garrison under him and General Garcia y Aldave was bringing as many from Manzanillo. Unless these reinforcements were in Santiago yesterday they will probably escape being sent back to Spain in company with Toral's troops

MEN ORDERED FROM THE TRANSPORTS BACK TO CAMP.

Surrender of Santiago de Cuba Changes the Program and the Volunteers Leave the Troopships at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., July 14.—[Special.]—The Santiago expedition which has been loading at this point for the last week was called off this morning. A telegram reached here at 3 a. m. from Adjutant General Corbin to General Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, ordering him to stop the expedition and to allow no more troops to embark until further orders.

Work was then being rushed on the transports at Port Tampa, and General Coppinger sent an order immediately to that place to stop everything and wait for further instructions. Later in the morning the Second New York Volunteers, who had already gone aboard the transport Cherokee, were ordered back to camp in Tampa.

The half loaded transports are tied up to the pier and the officers and soldiers and stevedores are holding their hands, awaiting developments.

Forty Red Cross nurses who were on board the Cherokee were sent back to Tampa Bay Hotel this morning, and will remain there until other orders arrive.

It is understood here that the fall of Santiago leaves no further necessity of sending reinforcements to General Shafter.

ALL REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

Non-Commissioned Officers of Company F, Eighth Regiment, Resign by Capt. Akers' Request.

Springfield, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The non-commissioned officers of Company F, Eighth Regiment, have handed their resignations to Captain William B. Akers in accordance with the latter's request. The reason assigned by Captain Akers is that he desires to have his company officered by men who can attain for the company the highest degree of proficiency. The men complied with the request, and today laid their resignations on Captain Akers' desk. Those affected by the sweeping mandate are: Sergeants Ranty, Burt, Rudd, Hawkins, and Patterson, and Corporals Turner, Brown, Lindsey, and Wood. The company was not fully officered and the Lieutenants and one or two non-commissioned officers had not been selected.

Captain Akers was in the act of making the appointments of the successors to the officers who resigned, when the proceeding was cut short by an order from the Colonel's headquarters. Captain Akers was informed that no changes would be made in the companies until the regiment was mustered into service. F Company is now without non-commissioned officers, and will probably remain so until the regiment becomes a part of the United States Volunteers.

Battalion Adjutants were appointed in two of the battalions today as follows: First Battalion, Lieutenant Wright, A Company; Second Battalion, Lieutenant Clark M. Carr, M Company. An eight mile march is in store for the members of the First Battalion, and A, B, C, and D Companies, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Swift, will travel down into the city and neighboring points Friday morning.

LOSES HIS MIND IN CAMP.

Illinois Father Visits His Son at Jacksonville, Becomes Demented, and Wanders Away.

Jacksonvilel, Fla., July 14.—[Special.]—The father of Private John T. Wood of Company F, Fourth Illinois, arrived here today to see his son, and while in camp became demented and wandered away. His son obtained a pass this afternoon to go to hunt him. Young Wood cried when the news was brought to him.

There are only thirty-five incapacitated men today in the Fourth, and of these only ten are in the general hospital with measles, etc.

While the men were being paid this afternoon the news of the surrender of Santiago was announced. The men shouted and cheered; threw up their hats and hugged each other.

General Lee and staff went into camp today in a pretty oak grove near the main camp.

The Fourth will get 248 new rifles and cartridge belts, canteens, haversacks, and other supplies tomorrow.

NAVAL PRIZES TAKEN NORTH.

Spanish Ships Captured in the Early Days of the War Convoyed by the Gunboat Newport.

Key West, Fla., July 14.—The Spanish prize ships Catalina, Miguel Jover, Buenaventura, and Guido, captured during the early days of the war, were taken north by the gunboat Newport today. The Buenaventura and Guido have been bought at United States Marshal's sale by the government and will be made into armored warships. The Catalina and Miguel Jover were released by the prize commissioners, but the cases were appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where they are still pending.

The Newport also carried twenty-one sailors injured in the bombardment of Puerto Rico and sufficiently recovered to be sent home.

The steamship Lampasas, which left Tampa on Tuesday night with the Miles outfit, the engineer corps of the First Regiment, District of Columbia, and a large quantity of supplies for Santiago, put in here today and will resume its journey tomorrow.

WHERE IS CARRANZA, THE SPY?

Mystery of the Supposed Departure of the Two Spanish Agents at Montreal Deepens.

Montreal, Que., July 14.—[Special.]—There is a good deal of doubt as to Lieutenant Carranza's exact whereabouts. While it was announced that he had sailed with Señor du Bosc on the Dominion line steamer Ottoman, there are stories current that he did not go with Du Bosc at all.

One story is that he sailed from Boston on the steamer Canada on June 30, and another is that Señor du Bosc's traveling companion personated the wily Lieutenant.

Mr. Wilson of the law firm of St. Pierre Pelissier & Wilson, who looked after the Spaniards' interest here, accompanied Du Bosc and the supposed Carranza on board the boat, and when they reached the cabin Du Bosc pulled off the false beard from his companion and said with great laughter: "Behold Mr. Carranza!"

The mystery will not likely be cleared up until the Ottoman arrives at Liverpool.

Bishop Louis Francois La Fleche Dead.

Montreal, Que., July 14.—Bishop Louis Françoi La Fleche of Three Rivers died today.

ARE VIEWED BY TANNER.

Illinois Troops Brave a Driving Rain to Pass Before the Governor.

COLLADAY IS DISCHARGED

Captain Parish Shares the Disgrace of the Fifth Illinois Major.

PUERTO RICO HOPE REVIVED.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 14.—[Special.]—With Colonel J. S. Culver as acting Brigadier General of the Third Brigade the Illinois troops under his command passed in review before Governor John R. Tanner this morning during a most terrific rainfall.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank P. Wells headed the Fifth Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Fisher the Third, Captain Yeager rode at the head of Danville's crack battery, and Colonel E. C. Young directed the movements of the First Illinois Cavalry, the most impressive and best drilled of any other similar organization in Camp Thomas.

The level portion of Kelly Field, on which the review was given, was flooded, and the lower portions between the small hillocks were full of yellowish Georgia water, through which the men floundered to do homage to the Governor of Illinois. During the entire review it did not cease raining, and when the water fell in streams the increased downpour was greeted by lusty cheering from 3,00 0throats. Before the review the men were massed in the center of the field and after a brief introduction by Colonel Culver Gov. Tanner addressed them, while the rain poured down his face and ran in rivulets from his yellow slicker to the ground. He said:

"It is a pleasure to meet you here today on this historic ground, where your fathers fought and died for a great principle, and to meet patriots who are the sons of patriots.

Praises the Soldiers.

"Although only a short time in the field you have every appearance of soldiers. Since coming here I have spent much time in riding through the camp, and everything I have seen of the officers, men, and sanitary conditions, gives highest evidence of perfection. Our army is great in effectiveness because of its high grade of intelligence. For an army or nation can be no greater than the common soldiers or citizens that go to make up its personnel.

"We never have a large standing army, because it is not needed under our peculiar form of government, but when occasion arises America's best blood responds. It would be glad news to you if you were to be ordered to the front.

"I do not known how long the war will last, but it is my opinion that it will not come to an end before spring, and you all will have a chance to distinguish yourselves upon the field of battle before that time. Spain cannot stand before you, for the victories at Manila and Santiago, on land and sea, give evidence of the great skill and power of endurance possessed by our men.

"Much has been said about what we will do with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines in case they become ours.

Firm Foreign Policy.

"I answer we will not permit any foreign interference, but will proceed first to conquer and take possession of these islands and discuss a further disposition of them afterwards. All who participate in this war, will, when they return, be rewarded by a grateful people."

The Governor's remarks were applauded. Secretary of State J. A. Rose was called for and made a brief but enthusiastic talk. He was followed by Judge Joseph Roberts of Cairo.

Rapid orders were then given and the various commands passed in review. The Governor made his headquarters at his private car at Lytle. Besides Secretary Rose and Judge Roberts, James McCullough, State Auditor; J. M. Tanner, Warden of the Penitentiary; Senator D. Littler, and William Malloy were in his party. The Governor and party left today for Jacksonville, Fla., where he will review the Illinois troops in camp there.

While the boys were in line waiting for orders to move, standing in water almost to their shoe tops, they sang "O, I Am So Glad that I Am Here," and on their return to camp shouted at each other "Now ain't you sorry you blew up the Maine."

Colladay and Parish Discharged.

The following copy of telegram was received at headquarters of Fifth Illinois today:

From Washington, July 14, 1898.—To Major Brooke, Commanding, Chickamauga Park, Ga.: Major W. F. Colladay and Captain C. A. Parish, Fifth Illinois Volunteers, discharged this date with one month's pay and allowances, on report of board forwarded by you July 6.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

It is not known who will succeed Major Colladay and Captain Parish, although Captain E. D. H. Couch, Company L of Peoria, is likely to be the successor of Major Colladay, as he is senior Captain in the regiment and has a fine record as a company commander.

History of the Trouble.

Trouble between Major Colladay and Captain Parish antedates their difficulty with the War department, and was, indeed, partially the cause of their fitness for command being brought in question.

There was a clash between them on the way to Chattanooga. Captain Parish permitted guards in his part of the military train to sleep and a tramp stole a ride. Major Colladay ordered him under arrest. After being released by Colonel Culver twenty-four hours after arriving in camp, Captain Parish and two other Captains charged Major Colladay with being intoxicated when he had Parish arrested. Major Colladay was placed under arrest by Colonel Culver.

Major Colladay offered his resignation, but the other officers supported him so strongly he withdrew it and the War department acquiesced.

Matters ran along until Brigadier General Ernst observed Captain Parish drilling his company, or trying to. The sight shocked General Ernst, who was lately commandant at West Point, and he told Colonel Culver that Parish was totally incompetent as a drillmaster. General Ernst's curiosity was aroused and he began observing the whole regiment. He pronounced against Major Colladay and Major General Brooke ordered a board of examination to sit, and General Ernst, Colonel Case of the Fourth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Colonel Adams of the Fourth Ohio comprised the board.

Major Colladay is from Decatur and Captain Parish from Taylorville.

Set Wild by War News.

The camp is wild with enthusiasm over the news of the surrender of Santiago. Cheer after cheer is given in honor of the great achievement. It is taken to mean an early departure of Illinois troops for Puerto Rico.

While the Fifth Regiment was on parade yesterday a pure white bird, presumably a dove, suddenly appeared near the colors and hovered over "Old Glory" as though it would nestle in the folds. The strange visitor was unmolested by the boys and followed the regiment, keeping near the flag all morning, then took its flight and disappeared as suddenly as it came.

Prohibition Advocates to Meet.

The national convention and oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of the United States will be held at Lake Bluff on July 18, 19, and 20, and the officers are making extensive preparations for the association's first meeting in the West.

VICTORY TO THE BRAVE.

CHICAGOS TAKE THE FOURTH IN A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Washington Fought for Every Inch of Ground, but Lost by a Score of 4 to 3, After Dineen Had Struck Nine Orphans Out—Callahan's Wonderful Carom, Double Play, and Superb Pitching — Clever Base Running Won the Day—Other League Games.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	51	25	.671	New York	38	34	.528
Boston	47	27	.635	Phila'phia	31	39	.443
Cleveland	44	29	.603	Brooklyn	29	41	.414
Baltimore	42	29	.592	Washington	29	44	.397
Chicago	45	32	.584	Louisville	23	52	.307
Pittsburg	39	34	.534	St. Louis	22	54	.289

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
New York, 12; St. Louis, 5. New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 9; Louisville, 1. Boston, 8; Louisville, 7.
Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Twelve innings.

Games Today.

Chicago at Baltimore.
Cleveland at Washington.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Louisville at New York.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

CAPTURED THE WHOLE SERIES.

Orphans Showed Wonderful Gameness in Making It Four Straight.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—After a desperate struggle the Senators, fighting for every inch of ground, fell for the fourth time before the conquering Chicagos today. The score was 4 to 3.

Rain fell monotonously through all the contest and only about a hundred of the Seventh Illinois and 300 villagers came out to see the concluding struggle. But they saw a grand game. It brought to mind the days long gone by, for both clubs were out battling for victory, yelling and coaching cheerily, and keeping the small crowd in a ferment of excitement throughout. The game was not decided until the closing moments, and, even then, Washington threatened to come again and tie or win, but a well intended play miscarried and the victory remained with Chicago.

The battle between pitchers was pretty. Dineen pitched magnificent ball, forcing nine Orphans to strike out, but by his gifts, and, finally, by a wild throw, he gave Chicago the game. Callahan pitched superbly and received beautiful support. The fickle goddess was in the game at every point. In one moment luck would sway the vantage to Washington, but in the end she favored Chicago and gave the game to the brave. They were brave, for clever base running had much to do with the final outcome. Edward Swartwood was an active element in the game and his weird ball and strike decision came near putting Chicago out of the running early in the game. Before the fifth inning Burns' men went after Swarty and nagged at him to the end.

There was one feature—a peculiar play, which stands alone in the history of fielding feats. In the fifth round Donovan was at first and Al Selbach was at bat. Selbach smashed a terrific liner just over Callahan, who shot up his gloved hand. The ball caromed to Dahlen, who shot it up to Everitt, and completed the bewildering double. The story of the game tells itself. Washington started with a rush, but an unadvisable attempt to steal cut short their runmaking. Selbach opened with a single. Wagner sacrificed, and Anderson hit to right, scoring Selbach, but a moment later Anderson was caught trying to steal, and McGuire's triple that followed was wasted. Washington tallied again in the fourth. Dineen hit safe. Selbach bunted down to McCormick, who threw wild to Dahlen. Dineen kept on to third and scored on an out. Chicago commenced offensive operations in the fourth. Thornton hit safe, and McCormick drew a base. Both went away from their bases with a rush and accomplished a neat double steal, while Callahan's out sent Thornton home.

Chicago went to the lead in the fifth. Chance started on a gift, Ryan singled to right, and Chance came all the way home when Gettman lost Ryan's hit. Everitt smacked a safe one to center and scored Ryan. The Senators immediately tied the score. Wagner's roller belonged to Connor, but Dahlen made the trial for it, and Wagner beat the ball. Then luck favored the Senators. Anderson attempted to bunt as Wagner was stealing. The ball hit his bat squarely and went on a line past Dahlen's deserted post. An out sent Wagner home. Reitz hit fiercely to McCormick, who shot the ball to Donahue, catching Anderson at the plate.

Then began the struggle for the winning run. Chicago had a man on base in the seventh, and in the eighth Thornton opened with a single and Dahlen was hit, but Swartwood's bad decision struck McCormick out, and the next two batters failed of their duty. The run finally came in the ninth. Donahue drew a base. Chance flew out; then by an abortive balk motion, or rather a palpable balk, Dineen caught Donahue off first, but threw low through Anderson, who loafed after the ball and let Donahue reach third. Ryan's fly sent Tim home with the victory. In the ninth Reitz opened with a lucky hit, but a second later, as Reitz stole, Connor went back of first, dragged down Gettman's line fly, doubled Reitz out, and the game closed when Thornton plucked Wrigley's fly off a fog bank.

The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Everitt, 1b.	5	0	1	1	12	1	0	1	0	0	1
Thornton, cf.	4	1	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	3	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1
M'C'm'k, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	2
Callahan, p.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1
Donahue, c.	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Chance, rf.	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	4	6	6	27	16	1	3	4	0	7

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Selbach, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	3	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b.	4	0	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	1
McGuire, c.	4	0	1	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gettman, rf.	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wrigley, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, cf.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dineen, p.	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	3	8	11	27	8	2	0	1	0	4

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—4
Base hits ....0 1 0 1 2 0 1 1 0—6
Washington ....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Base hits ....3 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1—8

Place and date—Washington, D. C., July 14. Attendance—400. Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—McGuire. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Selbach. Double plays—Callahan-Dahlen-Everitt; Connor-Everitt. Struck out—Dineen, Ryan, Everitt [3], Thornton, Dahlen, McCormick, Connor, Donahue. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen, Dineen. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood. Time of game—2:09.

Notes of the Game.

McCormick went from first to third on Callahan's out in the second round, ending up with a beautiful slide.

Dahlen's play in the Washington series has been almost marvelous. His capture of Wrigley's torrid bounder yesterday set the crowd cheering.

Nick Young returned yesterday from a fishing trip up in Maine. He saw the game in Washington and saw a miserable exhibition of umpiring.

In the sixth round when Anderson slid home to his death he slid spikes first and cut Donahue in the hand. In the next round a foul almost amputated T's leg, but he stuck to his post.

Lange put on a uniform and went on the field yesterday. He worked hard in practice and coached noisily on the lines all during the game. At night his leg was so bad that he had to go to bed.

In the fifth Donovan was caught napping off first by Donahue's quick snap throw. He slid back feet first, cutting a gash in Everitt's leg. He was blocked plainly off the base, but Wood called him safe. Everitt raised a yell over the decision.

Double Victory for Boston.

Boston Mass., July 14.—The home team won both games from Louisville. The first was easy, but the second was a twelve inning fight. In the second game the Bostons apparently had the game well in hand when the Louisvilles tied the game in the ninth by good clean batting. Lewis then came in for the home team, and held the visitors down until Boston won out. Attendance, 3,500. Score first game:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Hoy, cf.	0	4	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0	Stafford, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Duffy, cf.	2	1	3	0	0	Ritchey, ss.	0	0	3	4	1
Collins, 3b.	0	2	2	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Stahl, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hickman, lf.	1	3	1	0	0	Wagner, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Lowe, 2b.	2	2	0	2	1	Cl'gm'n, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Yeager, c.	2	1	8	1	0	Kit'dge, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Willis, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Todd, c.	0	0	0	0	1
						Altrock, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	9	13	27	9	1	Total	1	7	24	17	3

Boston ....0 4 3 1 0 1 0 0 *—9
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two base hits—Hickman, Yeager. Three base hits—Lowe, Hoy. Double ploy—Long-Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Todd, 5; off Altrock, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Todd, 1. Time—1:50.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, ss.	2	2	6	4	0	Hoy, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	3	15	1	0	Staff'd, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Duffy, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	Ritchey, ss.	1	2	2	5	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	6	0	Dexter, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Stahl, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf.	2	4	6	0	0
Hickm'n, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Wagner, 1b.	0	4	9	1	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	2	5	4	0	Cling'n, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Bergen, c.	1	1	2	3	0	Kittridge, c.	1	1	8	1	1
Klobed'z, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Fraser, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Lewis, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	8	11	36	20	1	Totals	7	18	35	12	1

Boston ....0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—8
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Louisville, 7. Two-base hits—Klobedanz, Clarke [2], Wagner. Stolen base—Tenney. Double play—Long-Tenney-Collins. First base on balls—By Klobedanz, 2; by Fraser, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Stahl, Klobedanz. Struck out—By Lewis, 1; by Fraser, 2. Passed balls—Kittridge, 2. Wild pitch—Klobedanz. Time—2:39. Umpires—McDonald and O'Day.

New Yorks Win Two Games.

New York, July 14.—The Giants took both games of a double-header this afternoon, making it four straight from the Browns. The superior stick work of the Giants was responsible. Score first game:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
V'Haltr'n, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	5	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	4	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	5	0	Decker, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Doyle, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Clements, c.	1	0	2	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Quinn, ss.	1	1	0	2	0
Warner, c.	2	2	4	0	1	Carsey, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Rusie, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Taylor, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	12	14	27	13	1	Totals	5	5	24	11	2

New York ....5 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 *—12
St. Louis ....0 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—New York, 7; St. Louis, 1. Stolen base—Joyce. Two-base hits—Doyle, Hartman, Quinn. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Hartman. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle, Stenzel. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Taylor, 1. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—Rusie. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. Time—1:40. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

SECOND GAME.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
V'Haltr'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Dowd, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	5	4	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	7	2	Decker, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Doyle, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Sugden, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0	Quinn, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Grady, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Sudhoff, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	5	7	27	15	4	Totals	3	4	24	14	2

New York ....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 *—5
St. Louis ....0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Sugden, Grady. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Double play—Hartman-Gleason-Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. Bases on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Sudhoff, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Harley, Doheny, Clements. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 9. Time—1:48. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews. Attendance—2,000.

Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 14.—Philadelphia shut out Cleveland today in a game that was a battle between the pitchers. The only run of the game was scored by Douglass in the first inning on a base on balls and a two-bagger by Flick. McKean got into an argument with Umpire Emslie and was put out of the game. Attendance, 2,398. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'd'phia.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Cooley, cf.	0	1	3	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	D'glass, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0
O'Co'nor, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Teb'u, 1b,ss.	0	1	4	1	0	M'F'rl'nd, c.	0	0	7	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	Fultz, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Blake, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Criger, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Piatt, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	0	4	24	8	0	Total	1	3	27	8	1

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—1

Two base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen base—Burkett. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Jones, 7; by Piatt, 6. First on balls—Off Jones, 4; off Piatt, 5. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt. Time—2:05.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

New York, July 14.—Kennedy pitched an almost perfect game against the Pirates this afternoon, which enabled the Brooklyns to make it two straight. Tucker's work at first base was a feature. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Gray, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	18	0	0	M'C'rthy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	2	4	0	0	M'Cr'ery, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Bow'man, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	0	5	1	Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Grim, c.	0	1	0	3	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Kennedy, p.	1	2	0	5	0	Gardner, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	27	17	1	Total	1	3	24	12	1

Brooklyn ....0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 *—4
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hit—Sheckard. Double plays—Hallman-Tucker; Ely-O'Brien; Gardner-O'Brien-Ely. Sacrifice hit—Kennedy. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Gardner, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Time—1:22. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Attendance—900.

Baltimores and Cincinnatis Draw.

Baltimore, Md., July 14.—The Reds and Orioles played a twelve-round draw today. Misplays by the home players gave Cincinnati four of their runs, while the leaders put up the third errorless game of the series. "Buck" Ewing was expelled from the grounds for throwing a ball that was in play over the fence. Attendance, 1,278. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	3	1	2	3	McBride, cf.	1	2	3	1	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	6	1	0	Smith, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
Jen'ings, ss.	2	2	6	5	1	Corcoran, ss.	2	1	5	6	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	2	14	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Holmes, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	2	4	0	0
Robinson, c.	0	1	5	1	1	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Maul, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Hughes, cf.	0	0	6	1	1	Breit'st'n, p.	1	0	4	0	0
Totals	5	13	36	13	6	Totals	5	13	36	18	0

Baltimore ....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—5
Cincinnati ....1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5

Stolen bases—McBride, McGraw, Corcoran, Irwin. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Smith, Jennings. Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jennings. Bases on balls—Off Maul, 2; off Breitenstein, 7. Struck out—By Maul, 2; by Breitenstein, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 13; Cincinnati, 12. Time—3:10. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City Wins, St. Paul Loses, and There Is a Tie for Second Place.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	46	25	.647	Milwaukee	43	32	.573
St. Paul	45	30	.600	Detroit	27	46	.369
Kansas City	45	30	.600	St. Joseph	23	44	.343
Columbus	40	29	.579	Minne'polis	21	53	.283

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14.—Glenalvin's error, three singles, a gift, and a triple, gave the champions a start in the first which St. Paul just reached. The winning run was forced over by Phyle. Score:

Indianapolis ....5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *—6 7 6
St. Paul ....0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—5 9 2

Batteries—Foreman and Lynch; Phyle and Spies.

Columbus, O., July 14.—McNeeley was easy for the locals today. Of the seventeen hits secured one was a home run and five were three-baggers. Score:

Columbus ....2 1 5 1 0 1 0 3 *—13 17 1
Minneapolis ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 3 7

Batteries—Friend and Buckley; McNeeley and Dixon.

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—Kansas City opened well in the first two innings, owing to Detroit's yellow fielding. The locals picked up later, but did not restrain the Kansans from scoring twice more. Score:

Detroit ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—4 9 2
Kansas City ....2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—7 11 2

Batteries—Thomas and Twineham; Pardee and P. Wilson.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14.—Terry was too much for the St. Joes today, allowing them but three scratch hits. St. Joe scored its only run when Terry gave three men bases on balls, and an infield hit. Score:

Milwaukee ....0 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 *—7 8 1
St. Joseph ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1

Batteries—Terry and Spear; Wadsworth and McCauley.

Interstate League.

At Youngstown, O.—Mansfield, 10; Youngstown, 5.
At Springfield, O.—Grand Rapids, 8; Springfield, 5.
At Newcastle, Pa.—Newcastle, 12; Fort Wayne, 5.
At Dayton, O.—Toledo, 9; Dayton, 1.

Eastern League.

Wilkesbarre, 2; Buffalo, 4.
Springfield, 5; Toronto, 4.
Syracuse, 4; Ottawa, 7.
Providence, 0; Montreal, 2.

SAYS HE HAS BOUGHT THE CLUB

Becker Claimed to Be the Owner of the Browns—Details Are All Concluded.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Edward C. Becker, the capitalist, who it was stated yesterday had bought the St. Louis Browns, said today in answer to a question:

"Yes, I have bought the St. Louis Browns."

"Then there is no chance of De Haas Robison of Cleveland securing the team?" he was asked.

"Not unless he buys it from me," was the response.

"When did you buy the club?"

"On Tuesday last."

"The last day on which Von der Ahe was at liberty to sell it at private sale?"

"Yes."

"What did you pay for the club?"

"That is a question I do not care to answer."

"The club, then, will not be put up for sale on Friday?"

"Not unless I put it up."

"Have you paid Von der Ahe the purchase money?"

"That has all been arranged for," said Mr. Becker.

Hard Luck of the Baltimores.

Baltimore, Md., July 14.—[Special.]—Ned Hanlon, who for four years was the envy of the baseball magnates for his all around good fortune, is now having the hardest kind of hard luck. Not only is the club losing money, but the team is badly crippled at a critical period in the season. Baltimore has played seventy-two games of baseball this season, and in exactly fifty of them the team has been without the services of one or more of its regular players. First Keeler was disabled for weeks, and O'Brien, who took his place, failed to make a hit in nine games. In that time the Orioles lost many close games that might have been won by Keeler's batting. McGraw has been out of the game several times, as have other players, and Kelley's absence has been felt, but it has not been so bad a handicap as Keeler's, because Holmes has been playing good ball. Now Center Fielder Brodie is badly disabled just at the opening of the Chicago series.

Nearing the Finals.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., July 14.—The Canadian championship tennis tournament was continued here today. M. D. Whitman of Harvard, by his victories over J. D. Forbes of Harvard and Beals Wright of Boston, and E. P. Fischer of New York, by his victory over R. H. Carleton of Harvard, will meet in the finals tomorrow. The winner will meet L. E. Ware, the present champion, for the championship.

Scores:

Men's singles, second round—M. D. Whitman, Harvard, beat J. D. Forbes, Harvard, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-final round—M. D. Whitman, Harvard, beat Beals Wright, Boston, 6—3, 6—2. E. P. Fischer, New York, beat R. H. Carleton, Harvard, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Handicap singles, preliminary round—C. W. Bell, scratch, beat A. Horstmann (fifteen) 6—3, 6—4. L. E. Ware (owe half forty) beat Scott Griffin (scratch) by default. Beals Wright (owe fifteen) beat E. W. Osborne (owe half fifteen) 6—2, 6—1. Ralph McKittrick (owe half thirty) beat R. W. P. Matthews (scratch) by default.

Ladies' singles, preliminary round—Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, beat Mrs. A. A. Stagg, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Close Finish at Highland Park.

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—After much splitting up of heats Newton W. captured the 2:15 pace at Highland Park today. Harry Omer, the Ohio gelding, was in the race at all stages, the final heat being so close between him and Newton W. that none but the judges could tell the result. Many people thought the judges erred in deciding this race, as in the final heat Omer came with a great burst of speed at the wire, but the judges were firm, saying Newton had a head the best of it. Rhoda Farrand's continued breaking kept her from being a factor in the last three heats. Startella was never dangerous in the 2:40 trot after the first heat, the race going to Grace Darling with comparative ease. Mountaineer compelled Major Chew to trot all the way in 2:28 class, but the Major was a better finisher than the little horse, and got all the heats. Results:

2:40 trot—Grace Darling won second, third, and fourth heats. Time, 2:24½, 2:21¼, 2:22¼. Startella won first heat in 2:25. Clark, William C. K., Gertie D., Lula M., and Nona B. also started.

2:15 pace—Newton W. won second, sixth, and seventh heats. Time, 2:11¼, 2:14¾, 2:15¼. Harry Omer won fourth and fifth heats in 2:15¼ and 2:12¾. Rhoda Farrand won third heat in 2:11½. Minneto won first heat in 2:10¼. J. D. Kirkwood, Edgar Ross, and Dick Vail also started.

2:28 trot—Major Chew won in straight heats. Time, 2:15¾, 2:14¾, 2:15¼. Mountaineer, Valpa, Knoxena, Eva S., and Mindora also started.

Star Pointer's Fast Race.

Peoria, Ill., July 14.—At the mile track today Star Pointer set a new track record by pacing a mile in 2:02¼, the fastest mile so far this year. The summaries:

2:09 pace, $1,000—Searchlight won in three straight heats. Time, 2:07¼, 2:07, 2:12¾. Earlmont second and Carbonate third. Miss Williams and Joe He also started.

2:13 trot, $1,500—Dione won in three straight heats. Time, 2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:11¼. Red Bee, Medium Wood, Rose Croix, Black Seth, Hastings, Red Star, Wilbur, and Pasonite also started.

2:20 trot, $1,000—Rightwood won the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats. Time, 2:17¼, 2:16¾, 2:17. Maldino won the first and second heats in 2:14¼ and 2:14¾. Greenfield Boy won the third heat in 2:15¼. Louise McMill, Wayne, Ridolf, Lona Wilton, Belle Onward, Anita, and Packet also started.

2:35 trot, $1,000—B. C. won in three straight heats. Time, 2:23¼, 2:23¼, 2:19¼. Wilkes Bane, F. W. R., Pilot, and Lambert also started.

Dates for Harlem Stakes.

Secretary Nathanson yesterday announced the following dates for stakes to be run at the Harlem summer meeting:

Wednesday, July 27—Junior Stakes, fifty-three entries; 2-year-olds, ¾ mile. Probable starters: King Barleycorn, Cathedral, Judge Tarvin, Billy House, Formero, Jolly Roger, Lobos.

Saturday, July 30—Oak Park Stakes, fifty-six entries; 3-year-olds, 1 mile. Probable field: Eddie Jones, Traverser, Pingree, Miss Gussie, Al Fresco, Martha II., St. Calatine, Goodrich, Floronso.

Wednesday, Aug. 3—Aspirant Stakes, 2-year-olds, 11-16 of a mile.

Saturday, Aug. 6—Garden City Handicap, sixty-one entries, ¾ mile. Probable starters: Imp, Hurly Burly, Traverser, Dave Waldo, Tom Collins, May W., Hugh Penny, Enchanter, Abuse, Satsuma, Richard J., Algol.

Tomorrow's Regatta Postponed.

The regatta of the Chicago Yacht club, which was to have been sailed tomorrow, has been postponed a week. The sloop Siren is in dry dock at Racine and on its account the regatta committee agreed to the postponement. The principal topic of discussion at the clubhouse is the race to Mackinaw, scheduled for Aug. 6. It is about certain that the Siren and Vanenna will be entered, and the schooner Hawthorne will be pitted against the new boat being built for Morgan and others. Prizes will be given and a regatta, with yachts from the lower lakes included, will be sailed in the straits.

Again Talking of a Match.

New York, July 14.—George F. Considine, representing James J. Corbett, and W. B. Gray, representing "Kid" McCoy, met this afternoon and same to an agreement for the men to meet at Buffalo on Sept. 10, before the Hawthorne Athletic club, in a twenty-round bout. Corbett conceded everything to McCoy, agreeing to no hitting in a clinch, clean breakaway, etc. The articles of agreement will be signed tomorrow in this city. It was agreed by both parties that "Honest" John Kelly would be the referee.

Tennis Entries Close Today.

Entries to the Western tennis championship, which begins tomorrow afternoon at the Kenwood Country club courts, close today at noon with J. P. Gardner, room 312 First National Bank Building. The drawings will take place in Mr. Gardner's room at this hour.

CARING FOR FEVER PATIENTS.

War Department Takes Prompt Measures to Relieve Sufferers from "Yellow Jack."

Washington, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—One of the most perplexing questions which confronts the War department officials is the presence of yellow fever among the troops at Santiago. This problem has given the President much concern, as he has a full knowledge of the large number of fatalities which attend this dreadful malady and the rapidity with which it spreads.

If any new cases developed today or death ended the sufferings of any of those who are afflicted Secretary Alger succeeded in keeping it from the press. The only official reference to yellow fever was made by General Miles in a dispatch in which he reported that a portion of the army had been attacked by it.

Secretary Alger has taken prompt action for the relief of the sufferers, and this afternoon ordered surgeons, nurses, tents, cots, blankets, and medicines to be sent to Cuba at once. The troops infected will be sent to the mountains and dry places until they are convalescent. When this stage is reached the patients will be moved to Dry Tortugas, where a quarantine station has been established and strict regulations will be enforced.

It is fortunate that Dr. Nicholas Senn and Dr. Guiteras, who is a yellow fever specialist, are now with the infected portion of the army, and this fact gives great comfort to the President. Secretary Alger asserted this afternoon that all troops will remain in Cuba until the period of infection has passed, when those who have escaped contagion will be sent to Puerto Rico for the purpose of taking possession of that island, where health conditions are much better than in Cuba.

While troops will be withdrawn and the colored soldiers will be left to garrison Santiago, three colored regiments, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry, are already in Cuba. The Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, now at Dry Tortugas, will be sent to Santiago as soon as transports can be secured. Three immune regiments are already organized and equipped for duty and only await transports to carry them to the field of operations. These regiments are the First, now at Galveston, under command of Colonel C. S. Riche; the Second, at New Orleans, commanded by Colonel Duncan N. Hood, and the Third, at Fredericksburg, under Colonel Pettit.

Army officers were much gratified to learn of the surrender of Santiago, as an opportunity was thus given to remove the troops, who have been almost living in the water soaked trenches, to a higher and healthier section. Troops stationed in the extreme southern parts of the United States where yellow fever is liable to break out will be removed further north, but as this project is still under consideration the new rendezvous has not been selected.

Butler Held for Murder.

Harry Butler, 18 years old, who shot Christ Possolo on Wednesday afternoon in the rear of 108 Sherman street, was held to the grand jury yesterday on recommendation of a Coroner's jury. Butler admitted the shooting. Possolo lived at 182 West Polk street and was a vegetable peddler.

Opening of the Gogebic Hotel.

The Gogebic Hotel and cottages, under the management of Mr. J. B. Carlin, are now open for the season. Sleeping cars for Gogebic Lake and intermediate resorts north of Monico Junction leave Chicago via the Northwestern line at 5 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; returning, arrive Chicago Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:30 a. m. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street, and Passenger Station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

CARTER FINISHES LAST.

UNFORTUNATE ATTEMPT TO WIN THE EDGEWATER STAKES.

"Maiden Gelding" Meets with Much Interference in His First Race—Wears the Green and Is Piloted by a Colored Jockey—Third Stake of the Washington Park Meeting for W. Overton—Bing Binger Breaks the Track Record.

Carter H. Harrison Jr. met with hard luck. Besides being unused to the red flag that was shaken in his face at the post, he did not seem to be up to the trick of "breaking away from the post." Once he did break, tearing past that red flag, but he had to come back. He was rebellious, reared about and threatened to make all sorts of trouble, but was called back and had to return for further deliberations before the presiding officer with the red flag. Then there were a few more flurries and away the bunch went, with Carter at the wrong end of the procession. But he struck out after them and soon he was right up with the front rank, but when a turning place came Carter kept straight ahead instead of turning and something bumped into him, and then as he turned the other way he bumped into something on that side, and the first thing Carter knew he was knocked out and the others were scampering along far in front of him.

These are some of the reasons why Carter H. Harrison Jr. failed to win the Edgewater Stakes yesterday afternoon at Washington Park. Carter is a "maiden"—that is to say, he never won a race, nor even started in one before. He is also a gelding—a bay gelding, by imported Watercress—Lucille Murphy. He is reported to have shown some wonderful workouts. Carter belongs to Edward Corrigan, and he was an added starter in the race. Why it was he had not announced Carter to start the day before Mr. Corrigan did not say. Perhaps it was because he thought he would stampede the convention with a "dark horse."

Bets on Carter H.

Mysterious persons rushed about among the men making handbooks on the race, putting down bets on Carter. His opening price was 12 to 1, but there were so many of these mysterious persons with money that Carter's price was eventually cut to 7 to 1. But not every one knew that Carter was Carter. His name was posted on the bulletin board as Tuthill. Silvertone was scratched out of the race, in consideration, presumably, of Carter's delicate position on the subject.

When Carter appeared in company with the three other starters in the race it was observed that he was appropriately clad in green, but he was ridden by a colored jockey, A. Clayton, and people thought that was funny. Almost everybody agreed that Carter was a good looking youngster and likely to spring a surprise upon his rivals. But there was one skeptical man who turned around and bet his talkative neighbor $50 that Carter would be last. The attention of the police was called to this violation of the gambling-act.

As already related, Carter met with much misfortune in the race. The interference he encountered on the far turn is conceded to have killed whatever chance he might have had of winning the race. As it was the stake was won easily by J. W. Schorr & Son's W. Overton, who already had won two 2-year-old stakes at the meeting, the Kenwood and Quickstep. Overton led all the way. Formero finished second and Kentucky Colonel third. Overton is probably the best 2-year-old in the West. He conceded weight to all of his opponents.

Complain of the Hard Track.

Most of the other races of the afternoon, like the stake event, resulted in rather tame finishes, the handicap, won by David Tenny, being an exception, and the sport was not nearly so exciting as that of Wednesday, but it was witnessed, if anything, by a larger crowd. The same admirable conditions for the comfort of the crowd and facility of the racing were continued. Perhaps it may be complained that the track is getting too hard and that a rain would do it good. It is observed that some of the horses trained at Hawthorne are at a disadvantage at Washington Park, although it hardly applies to Pat Dunne's horses. The hard track is held responsible for The Roman's poor showing on Wednesday, and it is thought Mr. Boots' horse will do much better if he is raced on a track like that at Hawthorne.

The sport was inaugurated with a mile selling race, in which Johnny Huffman's Buckmaster filly Found at last succeeded in striking something that was to her fancy and after ruling as the favorite in the betting ring she got off in front and galloped before the others all the way, winning in 1:40¼. Official, Roger B., and King Bermuda finished, lapped, three lengths behind the winner, with the well played Kris Kringle a bad last.

It was the first time during the meeting that Huffman's colors were seen in front, for the little man who trained Yo Tambien and Maid Marian for many victories in 1893 and 1894 is not so fortunate as he once was. Chris Smith, the once famous plunger, and owner of the Kendall stable, to which Yo Tambien and Maid Marian belonged, is a daily visitor at the track, and comment has been made on the fact that he and Huffman are now frequently seen together, although they were not friends for a long time after they parted company late in 1894. Since their separation neither has been remarkably lucky, although Huffman has met with some success.

Six and a Quarter Furlong Races.

The fad just now is for sprinting races at six and a quarter furlongs, and there were two of them on the card yesterday. The second race on the program brought out eighty motley matched animals, ranging from Hohenzollern and Osmon, 4-year-olds, with 117 pounds up, to Holland and Canace, 2-year-olds, with 79 and 76 pounds, respectively. Middleton & Jungbluth's filly, Afameada, Clawson in the saddle, ruled a steady favorite, and she won just as easily as Found had won under Clawson in the first race, and, like Found, led all the way. Canace, well ridden by midget J. Walso, was a clever second, with Hohenzollern third, a head in front of Holland, who scarcely ran up to expectation. The Madden colt was ridden by T. Knight, who seemed unable to manage him. He wanted to bolt in the stretch and when finally straightened out finished fast.

The fourth race, at a mile and 100 yards, promised a good contest, as the half-dozen starters seemed well matched, but T. E. Barrett's Bing Binger, once the property of William McGulgan, got off in front and won all the way, reducing the track record by a quarter of a second. His time was 1:45½. Libertine and Bellicose had a nose finish for the place and the others were beaten off.

The handicap at a mile and an eighth resulted in a first-class contest, which David Tenny won by a good length from Floronso, who was a half length before Traverser. The fight in the stretch between Floronso and Tenny was a hard one. Traverser cut out the pace after Eugenia Wickes tired at the end of three furlongs. Cherry Leaf met with considerable interference, but did not run the race expected of him.

A six and a half furlong sprint at the close of the day brought out some of the best sprinters at the track—Hurly Burly, Algol, Enchanter, and Tartarian. They were preferred in betting in the order named, and that, too, was the order of the finish, but not until after a fierce race. Enchanter cut out a whirlwind pace, running the first quarter in :23½, the half in :47½. Tartarian tried to keep up with him and in the closing struggle the pair tired and Hurly Burly and Algol assumed command. Clawson timed his rush well and was able to stall off Algol and win by three parts of a length. Algol was six lengths before Enchanter.

Washington Park Summaries July 14.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Found, 90 [Clawson]	1^{nk}	$1^{1\frac12}$	1^{1}	1^{4}	$1^{1\frac12}$
5-2	Official, 93 [Gray]	2^{n}	2^{nk}	2^{nk}	2^{nk}	2^{8}
10-1	Roger B., 105 [Conley]	5^{n}	4^{3}	4^{4}	3^{1}	3^{4}

Time, 1:40¼. King Bermuda, Cutter, and Kriss Kringle finished as named. Winner, John Huffman's b. f., 3, by Buckmaster—Pickup. Start good. Won galloping. Kriss Kringle was well played, but sulked every foot of the way.

Second race, 6¼ furlongs, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Afamada, 103 [Clawson]	$3^{\frac12}$	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{1}
8-1	Canace, 96 [J. Waldo]	6^{nk}	2^{1}	$2^{\frac12}$	2^{3}	$2^{\frac12}$
10-1	Hohenzol'n, 117 [W.M'tin]	8	5^{n}	5^{4}	$5^{1\frac12}$	3^{h}

Time, 1:17¾. Holland, Tenole, Dr. Sharpe, Miss Casey, and Osmon finished as named. Winner, Middleton & Jungbluth's br. f., 3, by Duke of Montrose—Laura W. Start good. Won easily. Afamada got away flying and had speed to loan. Holland was last in the stretch and tried to run out. He finished like a whirlwind. Dr. Sharpe was well up for a short way and quit to nothing.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, Edgewater Stakes, $1,500 added; net value to winner, $1,950:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-10	W. Overton, 125 [T. Burns]	1^{nk}	$1^{\frac12}$	$1^{\frac12}$	$1^{\frac12}$	$1^{\frac12}$
3-1	Formero, 118 [H. Martin]	$2^{\frac12}$	4	$3^{\frac12}$	$2^{\frac12}$	$2^{\frac12}$
5-1	Ky. Col., 118 [N. Turner]	3^{nk}	2^{n}	2^{nk}	3^{3}	3^{8}

Time, 1:07¼. C. H. Harrison Jr. also ran. Winner, J. W. Schorr & Son's b. c., by Belvidere—Peninah. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Formero, slow to begin, made up a lot of ground.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 100 yards, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Bing Binger, 109 [W.M'tin]	3^{n}	$1^{1\frac12}$	1^{1}	1^{3}	1^{1}
7-1	Libertine, 113 [H. Shields]	1^{1}	2^{2}	$2^{2\frac12}$	2^{1}	2^{n}
4-5	Bellicoso, 109 [Clawson]	6	3^{2}	3^{3}	3^{4}	3^{4}

Time, 1:45½. Bishop Reed, Pinar del Rio, and Joe Ullman finished as named. Winner, T. E. Barrett's b. h., 5, by Duke of Montrose—Nettie. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Bellicoso was tangled up at the start.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	D. Tenny, 103 [H. Martin]	4^{n}	3^{nk}	$3^{2\frac12}$	$3^{1\frac12}$	$1^{\frac12}$
2-1	Floronso, 98 [Clawson]	5	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{n}	$2^{\frac12}$
6-1	Traverser, 93 [T. Knight]	$2^{\frac12}$	$1^{\frac12}$	1^{n}	1^{nk}	3^{3}

Time, 1:52¼. Cherry Leaf and Eugenie Wicks finished as named. Winner, P. Punne's b. c., 4, by Tenny—Mamie B. Start good. Won with something left on the end after a hard drive.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Hurly Burly, 103 [Clawson]	1^{n}	$3^{1\frac12}$	3^{4}	$2^{1\frac12}$	$1^{\frac12}$
13-5	Algol, 122 [T. Burns]	3^{h}	4^{3}	4^{4}	3^{2}	2^{6}
9-2	Enchanter, 114 [Barrett]	$4^{\frac12}$	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{nk}	3^{n}

Time, 1:16. Tartarian and Mazo finished as named. Winner, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 3, by Riley—Helter Skelter. Start good. Won hand ridden. Enchanter got a running start and fairly set the track on fire. Algol was waited with early and Burns came with a rush in the stretch.

Today's Washington Park Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Heigh Ho, 85 pounds; Forte, 101; Daily Racing Form, 90; Cash Day, 105; Rosinante, 104; Yuba Dam, 107; Amy Wade, 105; Mr. Easton, 87; Joe Clark, 111.

Second race, 1 mile—Donna Rita, 105 pounds; Timemaker, 106; Satsuma, 119; The Tarcoon, 103; Hugh Penny, 121; Muskalonge, 108; The Elector, 110.

Third race, ¾ mile—Come Quick, 129 pounds; Miss Casey, 140; Tartarian, 142; Mary Black, 129.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Volyothen, 103 pounds; Souchon, 110; Jinks, 110; Sevens, 115; Fleeting Ray, 103; Spirituelle, 115.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, 3-year-olds, selling—Heigh Ho, 98 pounds; Canova, 103; Nathanson, 108; Friar John, 103; George Krats, 107; Our Chance, 103.

WINS WINGED FOOT HANDICAP.

Autumn Hard Driven to Defeat Dr. Parker—Other Races at Brighton Beach.

New York, July 14.—The attendance at Brighton Beach today was large and the weather excellent. The Winged Foot Handicap was the fourth race on the card, and soon after the start Dr. Parker was in front, with Caoutchouc second and the others trailing. They ran in that order to the upper turn, when Maher on Autumn cut in against the rail and was soon on ever terms with Dr. Parker, and in a drive all the way through the stretch won by three-quarters of a length from the outsider.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Continental, 106 pounds [Maher], 5 to 2, won; Longacre, 94 [Moody] 6 to 1, second; General Maceo, 91 [O'Connor], 9 to 10, third. Time, 1:44¾. Ameer also ran.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Tender, 107 pounds [Maher], 2 to 1, won; Miriam Claire, 107 [Doggett], 2 to 1, second; Water Girl, 107 [Hamilton], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Highborn, Ben Viking, Camatop, Tornith, Passaic, Left Guard, and Requital also ran.

Third race, ⅞ mile—Murillo, 116 pounds [Hamilton], 9 to 5, won; Fleeting Gold, 111 [E. Jones], 4 to 1, second; Aurum, 116 [Taral], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼. Charagrace, Commercial Traveler, Julius Cæsar, and Harry Crawford also ran.

Fourth race, Winged Foot, ⅝ mile—Autumn, 118 pounds [Maher], 3 to 1, won; Dr. Parker, 103 [Songer], 20 to 1, second; Dr. Eichberg, 123 [Simms], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Caoutchouc, Al Reeves, Cormorant, Mark Miles, Muggins, Dan Cupid, and Little Reggie also ran.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles—Gloriana, 102 pounds [Maher], 3 to 1, won; Bannock, 112 [Coylie], 6 to 1, second; Sailor King, 107 [Neville], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:56. Sly Fox, Whistling Con, Lady Marian, and Dutch Skater also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Charentus, 113 pounds [Taral], 1 to 2, won; Lonsdale, 116 [Sheedy], 7 to 1, second; Gun Metal, 101 [Maher], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Alarum, Black Dude, The Governor, and Tinkler also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Don Blas, 117 pounds; Governor Budd, 116; Adaxus, Motorman, 114; Salairo, Coosa, 112; Hardy C., 111; Dr. Withrow, 108; Floraline, 107; Field Lark, Mrs. Trumbridge, Sweet Sound, 105.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Leando, 112 pounds; Mount Clemens, 110; Savory, Goblin, Somers, 108; Subject, Diminutive, 107; Rare Perfume, 106; Lady Exile, Russella Walden, 103.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Doggett, 116 pounds; King T., 114; Rotterdam, 110; Squan, 109; Her Own, 107; Fitzgibbon, 103; Marito, 99; Glenoine, Prince Auckland, 98.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Isidor, 126 pounds; George Keene, 107; Caldron, 103; Premier, 100; Lady Marian, 96.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Leo Lake, Ida J. D., 116 pounds; Buffoon, Mizpah, Swamp Angel, High Priest, 115; Game Boy, 110; Dancer, Genaro, Inspection, 107; Newton Belle, Blissful, 105.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Concord, 114 pounds; Ein, 110; Flash W., 108; Hanlon, 107; Philip, 97; Ella Daly, 95; Ruby Lips, 93; Tent Pin, 88.

Results at the Fair Grounds.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Two favorites and three well played second choices won at the fair grounds this afternoon. Connie Lee was left at the post in the sixth race. Weather pleasant. Track fast. Summaries:

First race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Tutilla, 97 pounds [H. Wilson], 8 to 5, won; Forsythe, 97 [Frost], 16 to 5, second; Jack Martin, 99 [Stevens], 9 to 1, third. Time, 1:58.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Chancery, 111 pounds [C. Combs], 3 to 2, won; Good Hope, 108 [J. McDonald], 9 to 1, second; Evelyn Bird, 101 [Caddy], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Lady Callahan, 102 pounds [C. Combs], 3 to 1, won; Can Galop, 102 [Frost], 9 to 1, second; Judge Steadman, 105 [Snell], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Mamie G., 80 pounds [Kelly], 3 to 1, won; Sir Rolla, 94 [Frost], 4 to 1, second; Imp. Skate, 112 [J. McDonald], even, third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Belle Bramble, 102 pounds [Snell], 40 to 1, won; Loving Cup, 93 [Lines], 8 to 5, second; Lord Fairfax, 107 [W. Dean], even, third. Time, 1:28.

Sixth race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Lady of the West, 89 pounds [Lines], 3 to 1, won; Fingal, 104 [J. McDonald], 9 to 5, second; Tranby, 99 [T. Williams], barred in the betting, third. Time, 1:57.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 9-16 mile, maidens—Bolerie, Sidtilla, 115 pounds; Eraclео, Fontella, Fallonette, Miss Grizzell, Lily Paxton, La Joseph, Leonice, Manila, Whisper Low, Amistad, 105.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Floridas, Lady Hamilton, Annie Blackburn, Groganette, Adowa, Gladys II., Miss Bramble, Nettie Robb, Galilee, 102 pounds; Swifty, Correspond, Dewdrop, Lufra, Mollie King, Powhatta, 104.

Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—Foxey, Sanibel, Mona B., Altamaw, Lucinda B. II., Our Nellie, 97; Liberty, Advance, Pearl Earnes, Genua, Iris, 99; Uhler, Lafayette, Tom Shannon, Red Pirate, George Dunett, 100.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, gentlemen riders—Chiswell, 160 pounds [Mr. Lee Rumsey]; Don Huger, 160 [Mr. W. P. Hall]; Jack Martin, 160 [Mr. S. Von Phuel]; Leindecker, 160 [Mr. Horace Dyer]; Pat Murphy, 160 [Mr. Harry Turner]; Skanks, 160 [Mr. E. L. Robinson]; Travis, 160 [Mr. J. McClelland]; Big Fellow, 160 [Mr. William M. Fisher].

Fifth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Xalissa, Nora S., 90 pounds; Trebor, Wiggins, Fourth Ward, 92; Sorrow, 94; Benvidere, 95; Ed Gartland II., 94; Siddubia, Seaport, 101; Hush, Montgomery, 103; Kisme, 99; Horseshoe Tobacco, 104; Shield Bearer, 106.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Naoma, 89 pounds; R. B. Sack, 91; Siva, Lord Neville, Pinochle, Mystery, 94; Parthemax, 107; Lena, Lady Britannic, Dawn, 102; Sirenia, H. H. Gardner, 104; Springtime, 105; Moralist, Mitchell, 102.

Results at Butte.

Butte, Mont., July 14.—Weather warm; track fairly fast. Results:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Roy Hooker won, Ocorona second, Enzy third. Time, :55¾.

Second race, ¾ mile—Lorena II. won, Reel second, Little T. G. third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, ¾ mile—Rubicon won, Valencienne second, Jim Gore third. Time, 1:01.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Imp. Bitter Root won, Torside second, Grady third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Lucky Star won, Dolore second, Polish third. Time, 1:28.

Sixth race, 4½ furlongs—Miss Rowena won, Ratter second, Omah Wood third. Time, :55.

Lorillard Filly Wins.

London, July 14.—At today's racing of the Newmarket second July meeting the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 3-year-old bay filly Jiffy II. won the highweight handicap. There were eleven starters, distance about a mile and three furlongs. In the race for a plate of 130 sovereigns, won by Wallace Johnston's 2-year-old bay filly Sidelight, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 2-year-old chestnut filly Lakota was third. Nineteen horses ran.

Pathfinder—Say When Race Is Off.

The race between the steam yacht Pathfinder, flagship of the Chicago Yacht club, and the Say When of Cleveland is off. G. S. Whitslar, who was arranging the race, yesterday received a letter from F. W. Morgan, owner of the Pathfinder, saying that he had decided not to enter his boat. Yachtsmen were anxious to see the match, and are much disappointed. The Pathfinder's boilers gave out in a race with the Enquirer of Buffalo, and Commodore Morgan does not care to again test them to the utmost. Mr. Whitslar will now try to bring about a match for the Say When with the I. C. U. of Detroit.

Chicago Turngemeinde Officers.

The Chicago Turngemeinde has elected the following officers: President, Theo. Harz; First Captain, John Beibel; Second Captain, Emil Gold; First Sergeant, George Freibert; Second Sergeant, John Troeger; First Secretary, Max Koelling; Second Secretary, William F. Ulrich; Treasurer, Ed Fiedler; Cashier, Rob Lanberjung; Librarian, August Herzberg; Bookkeeper, Emil Bloch.

General Sporting Notes.

The Spaldings will play the Mandel Bros. at Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue on Sunday.

The Auburn Parks and the Featherstones will play ball on Sunday at Seventy-ninth street and Wentworth avenue.

The America Athletic association baseball nine will play the Lincoln Cycling club team at the Ravenswood Athletic Field tomorrow. Game begins at 3:30 sharp.

Roger Denzer, the ex-Chicago pitcher, will be in the box for the St. Pauls on Sunday afternoon, when they play the Chicago Unions at the Unions' park. Holland will pitch for the colored champions.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—C. W. Mears of this city has resigned as Secretary of the Century Road Club of America because he is not able to give the office sufficient attention. C. M. Fairchild of Cleveland, recently of Chicago, who filled the position formerly for several years, is his successor.

Tonight at Hanlon's handball court Hugh Boyle and Morris Rauch will box six rounds for a decision. Perry Queenan and Jo Handler of Newark will meet for a similar number. In a previous meeting Queenan won, but Handler claims to have been out of condition and expects to reverse matters tonight.

Larry Lacey and Jack Rooney will furnish the wind-up of a boxing exhibition, to be given under the auspices of the Shamrock club at McNamara's court, 15 Blue Island avenue, tomorrow night at 9 o'clock. The preliminaries will be between Jack Flaherty and Pat McCann, George Kirwan and Frank Scott, Harry Forks and Young Clarey.

ON THE WAY TO MANILA.

(Continued from first page.)

Arthur. "If he does he goes to certain destruction. I have no fears for the safety of this expedition. It may be possible for the Spaniards to reach Philippine waters before us, but there is little danger to be apprehended. Admiral Dewey will be informed of every movement, and at the first opportunity Camara will meet the fate of Montejo. Everything depends upon the destruction of the Santiago fleet. That will change the whole aspect of the war. We may then have Camara with an American fleet in front and another behind him."

Strict Discipline on Board.

Colonel Ovenshine of the Twenty-third Infantry, commands all troops on the Indiana. Lieutenant Hagadorn is his Adjutant General, Lieutenant Sage, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Schley commissary. Upon the shoulders of these men rests the responsibility for the health and discipline of the troops. They have accomplished wonders in a short time. Strict orders regarding cleanliness are in force. Eight shower baths have been constructed on the deck and the soldiers bathe at fixed hours.

Three cases of measles comprise all the sickness on board. The same system prevails on the other steamers, and though the transports are greatly overcrowded the suffering and annoyances have been reduced to a minimum.

Celebrate the Fourth at Sea.

Independence day was honored and patriotism extolled on the flagship. General MacArthur made a short address, Major Keleher read the Declaration of Independence, and Major H. M. Lord delivered the oration. "America" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" were sung. The Twenty-third Infantry band played national airs. Major Lord aroused the troops to a high pitch, and the cheering which followed his effort continued for five minutes. Double rations and fruit were served to the men, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks which must have astonished the flying fish. All this on the silent Pacific, 1,700 miles southwest of San Francisco. It was the first celebration of the day on board a government vessel carrying troops for foreign conquest. Similar exercises took place on all the transports.

To Lay a Cable to America.

The Executive Council of the island government has signed a contract with the Scrymser company to lay a cable from the American coast to Honolulu and Japan. The line will be from San Diego, Cal., to Honolulu and on to Japan. The franchise to Japan is exclusive. Limitations placed on construction are as to dates and route. The Honolulu Advertiser says:

"The actual work of placing the line is to begin within six months from the date of signing the contract. This is with the understanding that objection by the Secretary of State for the United States shall vitiate all agreements. The contract was entered into by the Cabinet under the provisions of the 'old cable act' passed by the last Legislature. It had general provisions giving authority to the Executive Council. There has been strong and honest opposition on the part of some members of the government to the granting of these rights to lay cables to the Scrymser company on the ground that it might unfavorably affect the relations of the islands to the United States. But the provisions of the contract permit the government of the United States to protect itself should it deem the contract unfavorable to American interests."

PERU AND PUEBLA ARE READY.

Their Complement of Troops Is on Board and Otis Only Waits Sailing Orders.

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—The transport steamers City of Puebla and the Peru have received their complement of troops, and, unless contrary orders are received from Washington, the two steamers will sail at once for Honolulu and will arrive there in time to participate in the ceremony of annexation. Major General Otis, commanding the fourth fleet of transports, will make the Puebla his flagship. Brigadier General Harrison G. Otis will also sail on this vessel.

The remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, the recruits of the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, the enlisted men of the First North Dakota, First Wyoming, and First Idaho Regiments, and the medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps will sail on the Puebla—a total of 843 men.

The troops to go on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry, light batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery, a detachment of the Third United States Artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps under Captain Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers, and members of the Hospital Corps. On the two vessels there will be 1,763 officers and men.

It is generally understood that the Puebla and Peru will remain at Honolulu after coaling to await the arrival of the other vessels of the fourth fleet, the Pennsylvania, Rio de Janeiro, and St. Paul, though from present indication the last three vessels of the fleet cannot get away for at least a week or ten days, in which case the Puebla and Peru will sail from Honolulu for Manila in command of Brigadier General Otis, Major General Otis stopping off at Honolulu to take command of the second section on its arrival there.

Troops for Fifth Expedition.

Major General Otis today issued an order designating the troops to sail for Manila on the second section of the fourth expedition, or the fifth expedition as it may be called. The men have been assigned as follows:

To the steamer Pennsylvania—The First Montana Volunteers and recruits of the First California Volunteers.

To the steamer Rio de Janeiro—Two battalions of the First South Dakota Volunteers, recruits of the First and Second Battalions Eighteenth United States Infantry; Signal Corps detachment, consisting of three officers and thirty enlisted men; recruits of the Utah Light Artillery.

To the steamer St. Paul—One battalion of the South Dakota Volunteers; recruits of the First Colorado Volunteers; recruits of the Thirteenth Minnesota; Signal Corps detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty enlisted men.

The gunboat Bennington left its anchorage this afternoon and proceeded down the bay amid the tooting of many whistles and the dipping of flags from the merchant vessels. It is generally supposed that it is going to Honolulu, but nothing positive as to its destination can be stated at this time.

GOOD FOR FOX RIVER MILL MEN.

Government Grants Permit to Draw Water Six Inches Below Crest of Menasha Dam.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—The War department has come to the rescue of the Fox River mill men and granted permission to draw water to a point six inches below the crest of the Menasha Dam. The crest of the dam is the limit prescribed by the general rule governing the use of the water for power. The dry weather of the last several weeks has reduced the stage rapidly. It is now less than an inch above the crest. So that were it not for the order the mills would have to suspend in a day or two.

Drink the Beer

That is going to make Chicago famous. We challenge any and all beers, foreign and domestic, to produce a purer beer than that which is sold by the Cooke Brewing company. We do not use any acids or other preservative in our beer. We don't belong to any trust or syndicate. We are now open for a limited number of customers. Get in out of the cold. Get out your hooks; we will furnish the bait. Your governors are now commencing to bite.

What "Argentina" Means.

Argentina owes its name to the silvery reflections of its rivers.

FRENCH IS CAPTURED.

Embezzling Secretary of Merchants' and Traders' Association Arrested.

CAUGHT IN TAMPA, FLA.

Alleged Shortage Is Between $300,000 and $400,000 in His Official Term.

HE HIDES FOR TEN MONTHS.

Tampa, Fla., July 14.—[Special.]—Charles G. French, the defaulting secretary of the Merchants' and Traders' Building and Loan association of Chicago, was arrested here at noon today by the local police authorities on a warrant charging him with larceny by embezzlement in the sum of $10,000. The affidavit was made by Walter S. Devereux, assistant manager for the Mooney & Boland detective agency of Chicago.

The story of French's defalcation, which occurred a year ago, and of his subsequent indictment by the grand jury of Cook County, is familiar to the people of Chicago. After his departure from Chicago he was located in Nebraska, but before he could be arrested he learned of the fact that he had been discovered and again left for parts unknown.

Three weeks ago the Chicago detectives suspected he was in Tampa and Chief of Police Burke of this city was sent a complete description of the man wanted. After a diligent search the latter official located a man here who answered the description. He wrote to Chicago for full information, which he received, and it tallied exactly with the man located. This fact he at once made known to Chicago, with the result that Detective Devereux arrived here two days ago to get his man.

The Chief of Police and the detective went to French's place of business today and made the arest. He did not deny he was the man wanted, but refused to make any statement whatever regarding his alleged crime. He expressed a willingness to return to Chicago with Detective Devereux, and they will leave for that city tomorrow without waiting for extradition papers, which have been requested.

French is 60 years of age and his adventures since his departure from Chicago have been something of a romance. He has been in Tampa for fully six months and has been engaged in the commission business nearly the whole of that time, although on a small scale. His business career here has been successful. He displayed considerable surprise at being arrested, but recognizing that his identity had been established made no effort to delay the return to Chicago.

The police here refused to make the arrest until Detective Devereux had gone before Justice Whitaker of this district and made an affidavit, certifying the facts that French was a fugitive from justice from the State of Illinois, and that he was wanted for larceny by embezzlement in the sum above stated. The fact, however, is that the total of the embezzlement was several times the amount cited in the affidavit. This afternoon the prisoner, accompanied by the detective, is going around the city settling up his business matters. They will arrive in Chicago Sunday night.

FRENCH'S CAREER AND CRIME.

How He Took Advantage of His Official Position to Defraud.

French is charged with wrecking the Mechanics and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building association of Chicago, of which for ten years he was the secretary. He is under indictment on two charges of forgery and one of embezzlement in connection with the methods by which, it is said, he secured possession of more than $316,000 and somewhat less than $400,000 of funds which should have remained among the assets of the association. The exact amount is uncertain. The pursuit, ended yesterday, began immediately after his flight late in September, 1897.

When, ten months ago, Secretary French found himself confronted with the alternative of arrest or flight, he went westward, and though he was traced he always kept ahead of the officers.

It has been stated that one life was sacrificed in a devoted effort to keep his pursuers at bay. According to the story, French was trailed to a Western city, where the federal secret service men appealed to the Postmaster to tell them where French received his mail, information having been given them that the Postmaster was a friend of the accused man. The Postmaster refused to give assistance, and the officers, becoming surer of their ground, called upon him as the representative of the government to give them the desired aid, threatening in case of continued obstinacy to report the circumstances of the case to Washington. Rather than betray French it is said that the Postmaster committed suicide the night the charges against himself were to be forwarded to Washington.

French then disappeared for a time, but was heard of at intervals in various Southern cities. He does not appear to have changed either his name or his appearance. He was a man beyond middle age and was the possessor of a distinctive personality. His presence in Tampa was learned several weeks ago.

The case itself is remarkable. If the charges against him are true French might be termed a Colossus among manipulators. In ten years, under the eyes of officers and directors who were supposed to know the details of his management, he apparently succeeeded in making assets estimated at $1,500,000 shrink to a nominal $700,000, besides contracting liabilities amounting to about $1,000,000.

The association which he is declared to have wrecked was organized in 1873, and he became connected with it about six years later, though not at first in the responsible position of secretary. It was supposed to be in a flourishing condition up to July, 1897, when the State Auditor stepped in and took its affairs in charge. The developments of the next few weeks were sensational. French stood for a while on the pedestal of martyred honesty, but forsook it before receivers were appointed or even indictments returned.

The officers of the association at the time of its collapse were: President, James C. Miller; Vice President, Charles Squires; Secretary, Charles G. French; Assistant Secretary, Benjamin French; directors, the officers and William Gibson, Edward Bradley, C. B. Carpenter, George K. Jones, and John Geough.

Attorney Max Pam described last night the methods said to have been employed by French.

"Charles G. French," he said, "managed to obtain absolute control of the institution. He did this in the first instance by having all the persons who bought stock execute what he called irrevocable proxies to him, and in this way he used them at the meetings of the stockholders for the purpose of voting his friends as members of the Board of Directors. He was thus able to retain control of the directors by always having a majority. In order to get money from the association he would establish dummy loans—that is, he would have loans made in the names of persons who had no interest in the property, and use canceled stock for that purpose.

"It is expected that more than $150,000 will be recovered from real estate and property which he fraudulently took. The receivers have already paid one dividend of 10 per cent; another dividend is expected to be paid within a few months."

WAVERLEY GREAT CLEARING SALE.
'97 and '98 Models, shopworn and second-hand, $15, $20, $25.
CLYDE P. WARNER MFG. CO.
Three Stores:
39 and 267 Wabash-av. and 35 Randolph.

MEN NAMED FOR CONGRESS

Democrats Hold Six Quiet and One Extremely Boisterous Convention.

FRACAS IN THE FIFTH.

Delegates Throw Chairs and Pound One Another Till Stopped by Police.

NOBODY IS SERIOUSLY HURT.

For Congress—
First District—ROLLIN B. ORGAN.
Second District—C. PORTER JOHNSON.
Third District—GEORGE P. FOSTER.
Fourth District—THOMAS CUSACK.
Fifth District—FRANK T. KINNARE or EDWARD T. NOONAN.
Sixth District—EMIL HOECHSTER.
Seventh District—FRANK C. ROGERS.

The above nominations for Congress were made by the Democratic conventions of the seven Cook County districts yesterday. They were all quiet affairs except the one in the Ffith, and that was quarrelsome enough to make up for the peace of the other six.

In the Fifth District the candidates were Frank Kinnare of the Thirteenth Ward, Edward T. Noonan of the Eleventh, and Peter Kiolbassa of the Sixteenth. M. C. Collins was made chairman after a great deal of wrangling and confusion. There were 104 votes in the convention, making 53 necessary to a choice, and as near an announcement of the roll-call as could be had gave Noonan 51, Kinnare 48, and Kiolbassa 7. In this deadlock the convention hung for an hour, and during that time some of the delegates relieved themselves of ennui by fist fights, while others expressed their opinions in the terms generally in use on the levee.

Finally Chairman Collins asked the head of each delegation to canvass his ward and send the result up to him in writing so he could announce a definite result. It was done, and the chairman announced Kinnare had received fifty-four votes and was nominated. Kinnare, by the way, is Collins' business partner. The next moment the chairman made a hasty if undignified exit through a convenient side door.

The secretaries and the aiders in this count of the vote were pounced upon by the Noonan and Kiolbassa delegates, who endeavored to smite them hip and thigh. The Kinnare followers stepped in to interfere and the delegates were soon mixed up in one grand mêlée. Chairs were swung as weapons, tables overturned, and blows showered on every side.

Police Stop the Fight.

The crowd fought itself into the street, where the police stopped the row. When the list of casualties was taken it was found no serious damage had been done. Torn clothes, bloody noses, and bruised faces were the worst there was to show for it all.

Noonan's and Kiolbassa's friends then went back to the hall, and on counting noses, including the swelled ones, found they had 68 delegates present. Each one swore he had not voted for Kinnare, which seemed to throw considerable discredit on former Chairman Collins' announcement that Kinnare had received 54 votes. Another ballot was had, on which Noonan received 56 votes and Kiolbassa 7, and Noonan was declared the nominee of the convention. The dispute will have to be settled by the Election Commissioners if the Democratic County committee does not settle it first. Maurice O'Connor's name was not mentioned in the convention.

The First District convention was presided over by Alex. J. Jones. Rollin B. Organ was nominated by acclamation. The district is incontestably Republican. The committeemen chosen are Thomas A. Foley and George E. Lapsley.

Alderman Thomas Carey was chairman of the Second District convention, in which C. Porter Johnson was nominated without opposition. The committeemen are Thomas Carey and Thomas Byrne.

In the Third District Justice George P. Foster was nominated by acclamation. P. P. Flannagan was chairman. The committeemen are William O'Brien and Michael Kenna.

In the Fourth District Thomas Cusack and Robert E. Cantwell were the candidates and the vote stood: Cusack, 73; Cantwell, 28, nominating Cusack. The committeemen are John Long and James O'Brien.

In the Sixth District convention Alderman William Lyman presided, and Emil Hoechster was nominated by acclamation. The committeemen are Robert E. Burke and Charles C. Stillwell.

In the Seventh District were several candidates for the empty honor of a Democratic nomination, but Frank C. Rogers of Waukegan was finally nominated. John H. Hess was his chief opponent. The committeemen are Harry Arp and M. T. Fitzgerald.

Personality of Candidates.

Rollin B. Organ is stock agent for the Nickel Plate road and has lived in Hyde Park for thirty-two years.

C. Porter Johnson is a lawyer who has served one term in the State Senate.

George P. Foster is a lawyer and a justice of the peace in the South Town. He is present magistrate at the Harrison Street Police Court.

Thomas Cusack is in the painting and sign business. He is an outgoing member of the Board of Education.

Edward T. Noonan is a lawyer and has been the attorney for the West Park Board. He has served one term in the State Senate and twice been a defeated candidate for Congress. He was a member of Governor Altgeld's staff.

Frank T. Kinnare is a lawyer and has held several West Town offices.

Emil Hoechster was originally an actor and afterward a saloonkeeper. He has held a couple of North Town offices and was once an unsuccessful candidate for Circuit Court Clerk. Of late years he has been mainly known as a German campaign speaker.

Frank C. Rogers is the City Clerk of Waukegan.

The Election board yesterday received a complaint from John J. Sloan, one of Assessor Ryan's lieutenants, that several delegates holding credentials to the Second Senatorial convention were illegally elected. The convention is to be held this morning in the People's Institute. In the Fifth Primary District of the Tenth Ward, Mr. Sloan says, the judges failed to number certain ballots when received and afterward threw them out and refused to count them. This action, he says, changed the result of the district. The Election board will investigate the complaint this morning.

FOR SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS

Outlook in the Various District Democratic Fights for Legislative Nominations.

Democratic politicians all over town are greatly interested in the Senatorial district conventions which will be held tomorrow morning. Through them they expect in a measure to harmonize factional differences. Leaders and committeemen who left the county convention sorely disappointed expect to get satisfaction in the naming of candidates picked by them for legislative honors.

Indications are that the anti-Allen law sentiment will retire from public life all the old Democratic members who voted for the measure, except, probably, James H. Farrell, Michael J. Butler, P. F. Galligan, Daniel V. McDonough, Benamin M. Mitchell, and William Carmody. All of these men, recorded as having supported the Allen bill, are slated for renomination. Some of them, however, may fall by the wayside. According to Robert E. Burke, Captain Farrell will be nominated, but there may be a fight on him in the convention. He has the Twenty-second Ward delegation, fifteen votes, but must get eight more to win. By combining the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Wards the opposition can control the convention and defeat him. Whether it will do it remains to be seen. The proposition last night was to nominate Herman Frey of the Twenty-first Ward for Senator, against Fred A. Busse, and give Captain Farrell his old place on the ticket as Representative.

The slate for the First District shows J. H. Caverly, First Ward, for Senator; James Hackett, Second Ward, and P. J. Wall, Fifth Ward, for Representatives.

Because the American element on the West Side has been thus far ignored in the makeup of all Democratic tickets, the Second District, Alderman Francis said, would nominate John E. Owens of the Twelfth Ward for minority Representative.

There is no opposition to John McGoorty being returned in the Third. Michael Butler and a German will be named in the Fourth.

Robert Redfield, the attorney, apparently has a sure thing of it for Representative in the Fifth District. W. H. Hennessy may be given the empty honor of a nomination for Senator. The Sixth is all in favor of Henry C. Bartling.

The fight against Clayton E. Crafts in the Seventh is still raging, and his opponents were pulling every string they could yesterday to the county machine at work for them. P. W. Dunn, F. L. Stobbs, Walter A. Lantz, and George A. Weimer, all candidates, were at Democratic headquarters caucusing with some of the bosses. It was said Lantz would be strong enough to overthrow Mr. Crafts. But the latter's friends declared he would go into the convention with considerably more than half the delegates.

If the slate in the Ninth goes through it will be Barney McGuire for Senator, John Marley, P. Belinski, and S. Sleiner, for the Lower House. In the Eleventh District, George Foster for Senator, P. J. McDonald and Henry Dreves, Representatives, are the favorites. Senator J. P. Mahoney will likely be renominated without opposition in the Thirteenth District. There are nine candidates for the three nominations to the House—William Carmody, Roman Lewis, and S. J. Hallack, being the favorites. The others are L. J. Fligl, George Lake, Joseph McInerney, Michael Brennan, and Thomas O'Hearn.

John Broderick for Senator, and D. V. McDonough for one of the two Representatives, have the lead in the Seventeenth District.

There is a fight on in the Fifteenth, where Peter F. Galligan wants to make the race against John J. Morrison, Republican nominee for the Senate. If he gets that prize, Edward Rohrig and Edward Carrier will probably be named for Representatives.

In the Nineteenth Richard Cullen is slated for the Senate and B. M. Mitchell for one of the Representatives. The Sixteenth Ward is to pick one of its Polish citizens for the other.

John O'Malley is the Senatorial choice, it seems, in the Twenty-third, unless the convention should decide to give Alderman Lyman the prize. Both, however, will be on the legislative ticket, one for Senator and the other for Representative, with Dennis J. Sullivan as the second nominee for Representative.

CORONER REBUKED BY COURT.

Judge Gary Says He Has No Authority to Remove Bodies Against the Wish of Relatives.

In discharging S. M. Perrigo from custody on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday Judge Gary held that the Coroner has no authority to move a body from any residence or undertaker's establishment to any other place contrary to the wishes of the friends or relatives of the deceased.

Perrigo was arrested for resisting the removal of Henry J. Keiff's body from his undertaking establishment, 2975 State street, on Aug. 5, 1897, and was sent to jail. Judge Goggin released him on bail.

"The Coroner must hold his inquest where the body then is; provided the place is suitable for that purpose," said Judge Gary in his decision.

Coroner Berz is out of town, but Chief Clerk Hawkins of his office said: "We shall continue to have all bodies handled by the police removed to the places designated by Coroner Berz. We do not remove bodies against the wishes of friends unless that is considered necessary."

Sam Moy Released on Bail.

Sam Moy, who is to appear before Justice Everett today to answer to a charge of perjury, was released on $2,000 bail yesterday. J. W. E. Thomas and E. R. Thomas becoming his sureties. Moy is accused of swearing he was the owner of $14,000 worth of property to sign a bond, and later, when confronted with a judgment for $4,000, he took oath that he was worth nothing.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS IN COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS.

KENNEY DEFENSE OPENS.

FIRST WITNESS FAILS TO AID THE DISTINGUISHED DEFENDANT.

Boggs, the Self-Confessed Defaulter, and Alleged to Be the Senator's Confederate, Explains How He Played Faro by Proxy to Help Himself "Out of the Hole"—Lively Tilt with the Prosecuting Counsel—Convict May Testify.

Wilmington, Del., July 14.—[Special.]—The trial of Delaware's junior United States Senator Robert E. Kenney, indicted on the charge of aiding and abetting the self-confessed defaulter, William N. Boggs, in abstracting and misapplying funds of the First National Bank of Dover, continued through the fourth day of its course in the federal court here today.

The government wound up the sum of its testimony and rested its case after a morning session that was potent with uncommon importance for the distinguished defendant. In the afternoon the defense opened, but made little progress. The import of the long array of testimony piled up by the government is this:

That Senator Kenney and Teller Boggs had close business relations; that Kenney kept an account at the bank and by an understanding with Boggs, who alone knew the actual condition of the bank, was permitted to overdraw his account for considerable sums; that when the Senator had no funds in the bank and the teller feared to permit the account to be further overdrawn his checks were still honored and not entered on the books of the bank till the balance was good for them; that Kenney and Boggs were mutually interested in various speculations, and that all this went on while Kenney was aware that Boggs was short in his accounts with the bank.

These facts, only the skeleton of the entire volume of the government's testimony, were illuminated by many and important and in some cases highly entertaining side lights that give color to the unusual spectacle of a United States Senator on trial in a Criminal Court.

Boggs' Faro Experience.

Aside from the strong and serious current of the trial, there were sundry eddies in today's proceedings that excited the risibles of the eager multitude. One of these was between Attorney Bird of the defense and Defaulter Boggs. Boggs was under the hot fire of Bird's cross-examination.

Said Bird: "You lost money at cards, on the races, and at faro bank, did you not?"

Boggs hesitated to answer.

"Did you, as a matter of fact, run a faro bank here in Wilmington?"

Said Boggs: "Let me explain. A person came to me who knew that I was in the hole. He offered to help me out by playing faro for me. I put up the money to run the game."

"Then you didn't play yourself?"

"No, he played for me. I know nothing about faro myself. I don't know as much about faro as you do."

"What?" was Mr. Bird's tremendously amazed ejaculation. Then there was sensation and uproarious laughter in the courtroom.

"Did you ever see me play faro?" tartly asked Mr. Bird.

"No, but I have heard you played it."

"Well, see here, young man," roared Mr. Bird, "you are not I."

"I am aware of that, sir."

"Yes; you are a confessed defaulter, and I am not."

"But, Mr. Bird," said Boggs, "because you are Mr. Bird that does not say you never played faro, and I think you have."

The courtroom was in an uproar and Boggs was calm and laughing, while Mr. Bird was angry.

Convict May Testify.

When Boggs left the stand last evening Lawyer Bird had begun the cross-examination. This morning by agreement of counsel and permission of Judge Bradford, District Attorney Vandegrift returned to the direct examination. In connection with this move it was reported that a petition will be made to the court by the defense to have Ezekiel T. Cooper, who is now serving a term in prison, summoned as a witness to contradict Boggs' testimony.

Boggs' direct examination being resumed he said that when in 1895 he first told Senator Kenney he was in default Mr. Kenney asked him how he had concealed it, and said, when the witness expressed his fear of exposure resulting, "You have concealed it before; I don't see why you cannot do it again."

The witness also said that in the latter part of 1896 Amos Cole came to him with a letter from Senator Kenney asking him to loan the bearer $500 and that he would secure it. Boggs gave Cole the money from the bank's funds and several other sums afterwards. The $500 was never returned to the bank.

Boggs stated that all the checks signed by Kenney were eventually made good except the Shaw check for $1,650 and the Anderson checks, aggregating over $1,300, and $900 check in stock dealings with the firm of Cuthbert & Co. All of these, witnesses said, represented his personal dealings, and that he requested Senator Kenney to sign the checks, as it would be dangerous for him to do so. These moneys were lost to the bank.

Three bonds, aggregating $7,300, made out to Senator Kenney, were identified by witness as belonging to himself. These, he said, had been made out to the defendant just before witness disappeared, and were to support his family during his absence.

Downfall Due to Gambling.

Under cross-examination Boggs said his downfall was due to faro, poker playing, and stock gambling. He admitted having said before he left town to Ezekiel Cooper, now in prison, that Kenney's account was all right, but denied saying that the Senator was not responsible for his trouble. He also denied having threatened to get even with Kenney.

T. E. Rose, an expert accountant, was recalled and went over Senator Kenney's accounts in the individual ledger of the First National Bank and compared them with checks transferred from the Union National Bank of Wilmington and the Farmers' National of Dover. These checks had not always been charged to Mr. Kenney's account, and the witness quoted figures to prove that Mr. Kenney's accounts, if they had been properly kept, would have almost daily showed overdrafts from May, 1896, to the end of the year.

During the afternoon session J. H. Bateman, cashier of the First National Bank at the time of Boggs' flight, and H. A. Richardson, now President of the bank, said that they knew nothing of Boggs' defalcation until after his disappearance. He had no authority to loan money or permit overdrafts. They had always considered Senator Kenney as a good customer of the bank, but in view of the developments following the discovery of Boggs' shortage they would not consider him so now.

Thomas Ewell, a Baltimore newspaper man, identified an interview he had with Senator Kenney on June 9. The defendant was quoted as saying he knew of Boggs' defalcations as far back as 1895.

The Commonwealth here rested its case.

Kenney to Go on the Stand.

Senator Gray in opening for the defense addressed the jury and said that the prosecution had failed to make out a case, but that Senator Kenney and other witnesses would testify in order to show conclusively that the defendant is innocent.

Senator Gray then made application to Judge Bradford for a writ of habeas corpus to summon the Warden of the Trenton, N. J., prison to produce Ezekiel T. Cooper, who is serving a sentence there for aiding Boggs in misapplying the bank's funds. Senator Gray made an extended and scholarly argument in support of this application.

Judge Bradford deferred his ruling till District Attorney Vandegrift should have an opportunity to prepare a reply to Mr. Gray's argument. This will probably come tomorrow. Meantime, Judge Bradford intimated that he may decide to have Cooper brought to Wilmington to be in readiness to testify should the ruling admit the testimony of Convict Cooper.

OMAHA STRIKE NEARLY ENDED.

Employes of South Omaha Packing-Houses Will Probably Return to Work Today.

Omaha, Neb., July 14.—[Special.]—The strike among employés of the South Omaha packing houses promises a settlement tomorrow. Tonight the men appear to be satisfied. About 1,500 men in the Cudahy house are out, with 500 at work. This is the worst situation. At Swift's but 25 out of 1,500 are out.

The men want slightly increased wages, but the essence of the trouble is as to whether the employés shall have pay from the time they are called to work or shall be paid merely for the time actually put in. For instance, sometimes a gang of men is called out at 8 o'clock and for some reason the expected stock does not arrive for two hours. The men claim that for these two hours they must be paid the same as if actually working. Mutual concessions are likely to be made.

The most interesting feature of the case is that Armour & Co.'s million dollar packing house is to begin operations on Monday and 2,000 men are required. They will not attempt to open unless the strike is settled.

Laying of Track Is Enjoined.

Judge Dunne yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Chicago and Northwestern railway company and the Anthracite Bituminous Coal company from constructing a switchtrack across Michael Bouerle's property at Linden avenue and Franklin street, Maplewood.

CITY TEACHERS ARE CRITICISED

President Harris of the Board of Education Says Many Are Incompetent.

WANTS ALL SUCH PUT OUT

Declares Politics and Sentiment Govern Their Selection and Retention.

CHANGE MAY MAKE TROUBLE

"There is no use trying to hide the fact any longer, nor can it be successfully refuted, that the mass of our teachers are incompetent. That being true, the only practical remedy is to discharge them and put competent instructors in their places. . . . I believe in a more rigid examination for teachers and regular tests after appointment to eliminate those who have retrograded. They should also be examined by a medical board to make sure they are physically capable to withstand the mental strain of teaching."—Graham H. Harris, new President of the Board of Education.

The election of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews for Superintendent of Schools has not as yet reëstablished harmony between the victors and vanquished in the Board of Education. Expressions as to the effect this change will have, both educationally and politically, were freely made yesterday by members of the board and by politicians.

According to Graham H. Harris, the new President of the Board of Education, Dr. Andrews will be expected to improve greatly the system so long maintained by Professor Lane. To do this, Mr. Harris admitted, the first step would affect a large majority of the teachers, and then he used the language about the incompetency of teachers quoted above.

Mr. Harris declared many of the present force of teachers have been kept through sentiment, and that the time had come to abandon sentiment and get down to business.

Trouble Is Predicted.

Another member of the board predicted that if President Harris and Superintendent Andrews undertake to supplant more than one-half the teachers with imported talent they will start a revolution here which might involve them in serious trouble.

"They should keep in mind," he continued, "that most of our teachers were born, reared, and educated here. Their families, relatives, and friends live here, and will defend them. Collectively they could muster an army larger than McKinley has called for to whip the Spaniards. Mayor Harrison, I imagine, would also be held responsible to a considerable extent for any wholesale removal of the teachers."

Great interest is manifested in the makeup of the new standing committees, and especially the Committee on School Management, as that body will first pass upon all attempted changes in the system. Its recommendations always influence the board either for or against any measure. Thomas Brenan has been slated, according to the gossips, for chairman of that committee. However, there is a good deal of talk to the effect that it will go to Thomas Gallagher.

Gallagher for Vice President.

Mr. Gallagher was a strong candidate for the Presidency, and those who claim to know say that had he remained in the race he would have been elected. But a compromise was effected, so it is reported, whereby Mr. Gallagher consented to take the Vice Presidency and the chairmanship of one of the most important committees, of which there are two—School Management and Buildings and Grounds. The School Management committee is the most important of all. Heretofore the Vice President has been at the head of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, but this time that office seems to be conceded to Joseph Downey. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Gallagher is in line as first choice for the other.

Superintendent Lane's overthrow and reduction to the ranks of an assistant may aid in removing Mr. Brenan from the chairmanship of the School Management committee. It is argued by some that new blood in the Superintendency would require new blood in the other office, and for that reason it is thought Mr. Brenan will have to stand aside for Mr. Gallagher.

Slate for Chairmanships.

The slate for other chairmanships as arranged yesterday was this:

Janitors and supplies—Gallagher or Brenan.
Buildings and Grounds—Downey or Gallagher.
Finance—Rogers.
Judiciary—Sexton.
School Fund Property—Sherwood.
High Schools—Trude.
Manual Training—Schwab.
Special Funds—Loesch.
Drawing and Penmanship—Cameron.
Music—Mrs. O'Keefe.
German—Mrs. Sherman.

President Harris said the public would not know anything about the committees until he announces them at the next meeting.

"I stand for the primary schools," he added. "I want every child in Chicago given the advantages of an elementary education before we take up the higher studies. The little children should be given the first consideration. At present there are over 26,000 children under 10 years of age who are obliged to attend half-day sessions in livery stable basements, stores, and other ill ventilated and unsanitary buildings. My aim will be to provide pleasant, airy, and safe study rooms in new buildings for these poor children. After that is accomplished we can take up the needed reforms in the higher branches.

"I do not want to be understood as opposed to high schools. On the contrary I hope to see the day when a child can enter the primary grade in our public schools, and be passed along until prepared to receive a college education. This to my mind is, however, of secondary importance to the needs of the little children in the primary grades.

"Another thing I want to accomplish is to have nothing but fireproof school buildings erected during my term. Of course the expense would be 10 per cent more than the present structures, but the absolute safety of the pupils is worth the difference."

Mr. Harris has officially notified Dr. Andrews of his election, and expects him to come to Chicago in a few days and qualify.

Politics in the Board.

H. H. Gross said that if he had not been called down on his question of personal privilege speech on Wednesday night it was his intention to show that the city administration used every influence it could in behalf of Dr. Andrews.

"I proposed," he continued, "to state that one member of the board had told me Dr. Andrews was a bitter pill for him to swallow, but that the Mayor wanted him to swallow it, and for that reason he would. Another member said in my presence he was there to vote for anything the Mayor wanted. I wanted to show further how the administration was interfering by calling attention to the fact that for the first time in many years all the offices had been given to Democrats."

Providence, R. I., July 14.—[Special.]—Dr. E. B. Andrews, President of Brown University, who has been elected Superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, has not yet returned from his Western trip, and his family is also out of the city, so it is unknown whether or not he will accept, but it is generally believed that he will do so.

FOR DYSPEPSIA

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. George H. Knapp of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I find it an excellent preparation in dyspepsia and nervous disorders, such as mental exhaustion, wakefulness, etc.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

GLORY IN FRANCE'S DAY.

CHICAGO COLONY CELEBRATES THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

Anniversary Is Fittingly Marked by a Gathering at Brudy's Pavilion—Local Consul and Other Speakers Pay Tribute to Their Native Land—M. Bernaud Refers to the Universal Rejoicing at the Surrender of Santiago—List of Toasts.

The one hundred and ninth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, celebrated in France as the national holiday, was observed yesterday by the French colony of Chicago with fitting ceremonies. A typical French gathering at Brudy's pavilion, Lincoln avenue and Winona street, was the scene of the principal demonstration. Here games, a banquet, speeches, and music occupied the afternoon and evening, and the fame of France was upon every tongue.

Henri Merou, the French Consul in Chicago, was the director of the celebration, and 500 of his countrymen gathered to assist in doing honor to the day which Frenchmen have chosen as the most fitting to be celebrated. M. Merou spoke at the banquet to the toast "La France." Elie Nezinie followed, responding to the same sentiment in behalf of the French people of Canada. Alphonse Friset spoke on "The French People," and Edouard Bernaud, editor of the Courieur de l'Ouest, closed the program of toasts.

The rest of the evening was taken up with singing, dancing, and music, and there was a display of fireworks as a finale.

The speakers confined themselves mainly to the subject of their country and their country's glories, but America was also mentioned, and M. Bernaud spoke of the universal rejoicing over the capitulation of Santiago.

P. Mueller was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and those who assisted him were Messrs. Girardin, Francois Grivau, P. Robe, Heinrich, A. Populorum, and P. Populorum.

The whole celebration was as much like a Parisian "fête champetre" as the restrictions of Chicago and American surroundings would allow. The speakers and their listeners were as enthusiastic for their country as though close at home.

HENNIG JURY IS COMPLETED.

His Trial on a Charge of Conducting a Bucket Shop Will Proceed Today.

William Rodman Hennig was placed on trial in Judge Chetlain's court yesterday on the charge of having conducted a bucket-shop. Under indictment with him are his partners, Thomas Gibson, Willard F. Chandler, and Oliver Stratton.

The defense was conducted by Simeon Shope, and Assistant State's Attorney Barnes was in charge of the prosecution. Owing to the care taken by the defense to refuse for jury service any man who said that the charge of bucket dealing tended to prejudice his mind against the person accused the jury was not completed till the hour for adjournment. The trial will proceed this morning.

Hennig was the head of three firms—Stratton & Co., Hennig & Co., and Roe & Co. When he was raided by constables, after the refusal of the city to disturb him, he secured a temporary injunction. Judge Dunne dissolved it last August, and a few weeks later Hennig and his partners were indicted by the grand jury. Thereupon Hennig withdrew from the city, but is said to have prospered by furnishing quotations to farmers of Western States.

GREAT BRITAIN TO ARBITRATE.

That Power Is Said to Have Been Chosen to Decide the Argentina-Chile Boundary Dispute.

London, July 14.—The St. James' Gazette today says it learns from an authoritative source that the British government has formally consented to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina if the matter is not mutully settled by Aug. 15 next.

Milwaukee Forecasts the Commission.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—Although President McKinley has not as yet announced the names of the members of the International commission to adjust the questions pending between this country and Great Britain, it is known here that Senator John C. Spooner will be a member of the commission. John A. Kasson of Iowa, John W. Foster of Ohio, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and a Suthern Congressman will also be members. Senator Spooner returned from Washington last night.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued at the Health department yesterday:
Albright, Timothy, 63; 21 Carpenter-st., July 13.
Boncek, Michael, 46; 616 W. 19th-st., July 12.
Bubb, Anna, 33; 87 Whiting-st., July 12.
Corrigan, Patrick, 65; 910 18th-st., July 11.
Cummings, Patrick, 54; 2353 Prairie-av., July 13.
Doyle, Catherine, 74; 9407 Commercial-av., July 14.
Feast, Rosetta, 38; 1516 N. Francisco-st., July 12.
Gzijszewski, Adam, 77; 1037 57th-av., July 13.
Grubesich, Peter, 45; 6928 Marshfield-av., July 12.
Goetz, Andrew, 46; 1317 W. 18th-st., July 13.
Hutchinson, Mary, 5; 1184 S. Winchester-st., July 12.
Richardson, Charles, 49; 916 Trumbull-av., July 13.
Hennig, Leopold, 65; 229 Hastings-st., July 10.
Johnson, Jonas Peter, 47; 1974 N. Ashland-av., July 12.
Kein, Henry J., 42; 7203 St. Lawrence-av., July 13.
Leigh, Frank, 79; Cook County Hospital, July 12.
Landgren, Johannes, 21; 1137 Belmont-av., July 13.
Mengel, August, 51; 2802 Cottage Grove-av., July 12.
Magnuson, Christine, 35; 187 24th-pl., July 14.
Mecking, Ottilie, 59; 128 24th-pl., July 14.
Richter, Frederick, 57; 37 Blaier-st., July 12.
Ryan, James E., 18; 378 Sacramento-av., July 13.
Stern, Albert, 60; German Hospital, July 13.
Swenson, Johanna, 61; 106 Townsend-st., July 12.
Wiser, Anna, 58; 703 S. Canal-st., July 14.
Wilson, Mary, 49; 5706 Ellis-av., July 13.
Whittemore, Elizabeth, 65; 206 Bowen-av., July 13.

DEATHS.

HABER—Blanche Haber, beloved daughter of Morris and Fannie Haber, at Asheville, N. C., 5:30 a. m., July 13, age 17 years, 4 months. Funeral Friday, July 15, at 10:30 a. m., from residence, 4033 Vincennes-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

NOLAN—July 14, Mary Nolan, beloved wife of Patrick Nolan, née Brean. Funeral Sunday, July 17, from her late residence, 1242 43d-av. St. Agatha Church at 9 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary. Native of Sutton's Parish, County Waxford, Ireland.

O'CONNELL—Patrick R. O'Connell, on July 14, 1898, at his residence, 3031 Archer-av. Born in Killmeady, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 42 years. Beloved husband of Annie O'Connell, née McDermott; brother of Michael O'Connell, Harrison County, Ia., and brother-in-law of Cormack McDermott and Patrick and Bridget McDermott. Member of Court Superior No. 132, I. O. F., and Temple Lodge, K. of P. Funeral on Saturday, July 16, at 9 a. m., from his late residence, 3031 Archer-av., to St. Bridget's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RIEDER—July 13, Laura Josephine, beloved daughter of Geo. and Camilla Rieder [née Miller], aged 9 years and 11 months. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m., from 948 Lunt-av., Rogers Park. Private.

ROBINSON—Margaret Robinson, widow of the late E. De Witt Robinson, brother of Mrs. Crinkerhoff, at her sister's residence, Mrs. Caroline Fields, July 14, 1898.

STERN—Albert Stern, beloved husband of Lena and father of Lorena, Rae, Milton, and Belle, at the age of 58. Funeral Friday morning at 10 a. m. to Waldheim from his late residence, 172 Eugenie-st.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Quinn, Mary Smith	21—18
Henry Overson, Ida Rosenquist	29—24
Gurben Felstra, Rose Van der Hoop	38—30
Stanislaw Mikrut, Cecilie Stanula	28—20
John Leehy, Julie Flynn	35—20
Gaspare Farino, Giovanna Cardeka	24—17
John F. Bollman, Ella McBright	33—29
George J. Hamm, Fannie Krause	24—26
Antonio Crolli, Filomena Russo	33—25
Michael McAuliff, Katie Cur	23—25
Ernst Jahnke, Caroline Holtz	22—19
Charles J. Hanson, Olge S. Matson	37—28
William Olson, Emilie Larson	43—33
Maurizio Damasco, Catherina Argenzio	26—18
Robert S. Arnim, Mary Trotter	23—18
Burt F. Olcott, Mary Hendry	33—26
Charles M. Baldwin, Florence McKender	23—20
Louis Gregor, Jennie Throsby	26—29
William Brummel, Minnie Zerb	51—36
Guisseppe Mazella, Christina Mazzella	29—16
W. Alphonso Johnston, Carrie E. Pointer	22—18
Walter K. White, Harriet Wetmore	24—22
William Lebrenz, Johanne Petersen	25—25
Walter Pasterske, Maria Kocepa	22—20
Thomas L. Shimer, Annie Miller	34—24
Leon Janick, Stefanja Gogolewska	21—19
Gustaf Benson, Auguste Nylander	24—24
John Bernsee, Annie Kraul	33—32
William Plambick, Ida Krause	29—20
Adam Metz, Mary Schmidt	36—36
Carl M. Kaufmann, Lydia M. Walker	28—28
Albert L. Sother, Lizzie Jelliffe	26—24
Joseph Vermont, Elnora Jackson	32—32
Philip Steffen, Anna Reickling	24—26
Henry W. Liberty, Mary Lewis	30—23
Frank Holmes, Nellie McGuire	28—21
Charles Peterson, Tillie Anderson	24—25

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles R. Gilson, Annie Parrish	36—29
Jan Jamisz, Kalarzyna Kraziez	24—19
Paul Wiedmann, Bertha Greise	26—17
Peter J. Brask, Minnie Jensen	31—27

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 14.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois and Indiana—Generally fair, variable winds.
Kentucky—Showers, southerly winds.
Ohio—Fair in northern portions, threatening weather, with showers in southern portions, light variable winds, becoming northerly.
Lower Michigan—Fair, except showers in northern portion, light variable winds.
Upper Michigan—Showers, light northerly winds.
Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair, light southerly winds.
North Dakota—Fair, except showers in northern portion, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.
South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.
Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas—Fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly.
Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana—Fair, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 14, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.00	80	84	E.	....	Fair
Albany	30.02	82	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.06	74	92	N.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.16	78	84	E.	.01	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.00	78	78	S.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.86	80	84	E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.88	80	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.04	72	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.02	76	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.06	80	82	S.	Tr.	Fair
Calgary	29.66	78	82	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.18	80	86	S.E.	.10	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.84	76	80	S.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.08	74	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.10	84	90	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.10	76	82	N.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.00	82	86	E.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.02	86	88	E.	....	Clear
Denver	29.84	84	86	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.06	82	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.08	82	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.00	78	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.04	86	90	N.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.00	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.94	72	72	N.E.	.12	Clear
Edmonton	29.80	54	68	N.E.	.46	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.98	82	86	S.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	30.08	80	82	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.08	82	88	S.	....	Clear
Havre	29.72	92	94	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.84	84	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Huron	29.98	78	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.10	86	90	S.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.14	80	88	S.E.	.20	Clear
Kansas City	30.04	78	82	N.E.	....	Fair
Lander	29.82	86	90	E.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.06	80	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.68	78	90	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.08	64	90	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Memphis	30.08	80	82	S.W.	....	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.72	86	94	N.E.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.98	74	76	N.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.12	78	82	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.86	74	80	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.10	76	80	S.E.	.04	Rain
New Orleans	30.04	82	86	E.	....	Fair
New York City	30.10	74	80	S.W.	....	Fair
Norfolk	30.22	74	82	E.	.36	Fair
North Platte	29.98	78	82	S.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	30.02	74	80	E.	....	Fair
Omaha	30.00	84	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.02	76	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.00	80	88	E.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	30.18	80	84	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.14	76	84	S.W.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30.12	80	82	S.W.	.18	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.90	80	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu 'Appelle	29.88	70	76	E.	.04	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.80	86	88	S.E.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.84	64	66	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.06	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.04	88	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.70	94	94	N.W.	.02	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.06	68	82	N.W.	.08	Rain
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	72	74	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Vicksburg	30.02	82	88	N.E.	....	Fair
Washington	30.18	76	80	S.	.04	Clo'dy
White River	30.06	68	76	....	.16	Clo'dy
Williston	29.82	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.96	84	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 73 degrees; 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 75; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 79. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.30; 6 p. m., 30.20.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB
RACES
EIGHTEENTH DAY.
FRIDAY, JULY 15th.
5—GRAND RACES—5
RAIN OR SHINE.
ADMISSION to Grounds and Grand Stand... $1.00

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
EXPRESS AND LOCAL TRAINS
Will leave Randolph street as follows: c12:45, b1:00, c1:05, a1:10, b1:20, c1:25, a1:30, b1:40, c1:45, a1:50, b2:00, c2:05, b2:20, c2:25, b2:40.
Note: a indicates through express, no stops south of Van Buren street; b, express with loop connection transfer at 60th street, stopping at Van Buren street, Hyde Park, and South Park only; c, local stopping all stations, with loop connection transfer at 60th street. Parlor cars on through express trains.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.
STEEL STEAMSHIP MANITOU
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo and all Eastern Points.
TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE, Leave Chicago TUESDAY, 9:00 A. M. THURSDAY, 11:00 A. M. SATURDAY, 4:00 P. M.
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McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Lessee & Manager.
Get Your Seats Now for Next Week.
This Engagement Ends July 23.
SHENANDOAH
OTIS SKINNER and a Splendid Cast.

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TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT EXCEPTING SUNDAY.
Pain's New War Spectacle, CUBA
400 People on the Stage; Ballet of 40; 25 Specialties; Full Military Band. Seats, 25c, 50c, and 75c; boxes seating five, $5; box seats, $1. On sale at Stony Island Av. Elevated Station and Lyon & Healy's. Take cable, electric, or elevated cars direct to the gardens.

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LEONIDAS' CATS AND DOGS. | OLD GLORY
THE BIOGRAPH—SYDNEY GRANT & MISS NORTON—LA PETITE ADELAIDE—Polk & Kollins—Robetta & Doretta and many others.
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...TONIGHT...
High-Class Vaudeville.
Admission 50c. Sat. and Sun. Mats., 25c

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SOUVENIRS NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT.
AN IMMENSE HIT. SPLENDID BILL.
The Great WILLIAMS & WALKER; the Beautiful TRULY SHATTUCK; Watson, Hutchings & Edwards; Baby Lund; Annie St. Tel; Musical Johnstons; and Our Old Friend, THE MARVELOUS CINEMATOGRAPHE.
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Only Burlesque in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day. 2 and 8. BIG BURLESQUE CO.
JENNIE YEAMANS.
LIVING PICTURES.
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COOL BREEZES And a day's Enjoyment on the
LUXURIOUS STEAMERS OF THE
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE
ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
Sailing 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, arriving home on return 9 p. m. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. M. 2162.

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Whaleback Trip to Milwaukee
Leaves north end Rush-st. Bridge daily 9:30 a. m., Sunday 10 a. m. $1 Round Trip. Extra trip Saturdays 10 p. m., $1.50 Round Trip unlimited.
DEBAUGH'S BAND CONCERT FREE.

GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION
To the White Lake Resorts, Saturday, July 16. Steamer Mabel Bradshaw leaves Graham & Morton's Dock, foot of Wabash-av., at 8:30 p. m., arriving at resorts following morning at 7. Returning, leaves resorts at 6 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 6 a. m. Monday. Special round trip rate [illegible] including berth. Tickets for sale at the Graham & Morton offices. Secure in advance so as to have your berths reserved, as only limited [illegible]

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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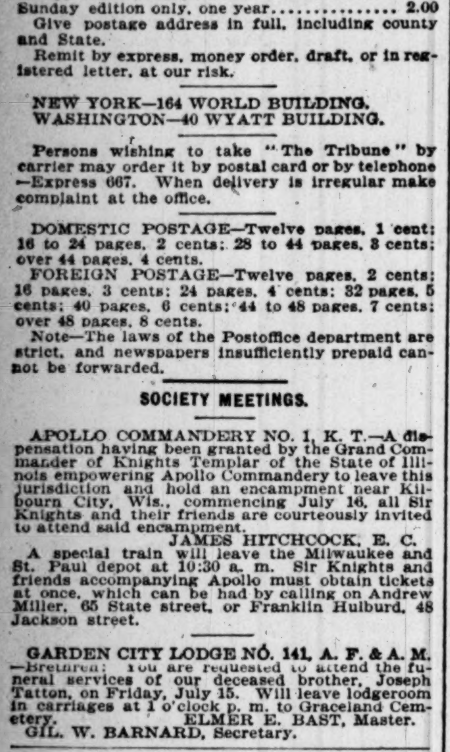
SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.—A dispensation having been granted by the Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois empowering Apollo Commandery to leave this jurisdiction and hold an encampment near Kilbourn City, Wis., commencing July 16, all Sir Knights and their friends are courteously invited to attend said encampment.
JAMES HITCHCOCK, E. C.
A special train will leave the Milwaukee and St. Paul depot at 10:30 a. m. Sir Knights and friends accompanying Apollo must obtain tickets at once, which can be had by calling on Andrew Miller, 65 State street, or Franklin Hulburd, 48 Jackson street.

GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Joseph Tatton, on Friday, July 15. Will leave lodgeroom in carriages at 1 o'clock p. m. to Graceland Cemetery. ELMER E. BAST, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



THE special session of the Legislature called by Governor Black for today (Tuesday) is called, primarily, to provide a method of polling the votes of the soldiers and sailors of the State engaged in the prosecution of the war; to make such additional appropriation for the State's share of the war expenses as may be needful, and to provide a remedy for the injury by a violation of this provision of the State constitution guaranteeing political equality at the polls to the voters of both parties, under the protection of a bipartisan police board.—Exchange.

The Democrats of the Senate defeated the bill which had passed the House allowing the volunteers of each State, irrespective of party, to vote in the field this fall for their respective State tickets, including Congressmen. The Democratic Senators maliciously voted not to have the bill considered, because the vast majority of the volunteers of the East and West, and many also of the Southern volunteers, would be sure to vote for the Republican tickets. The Republicans of Chicago and Cook County will lose from four to six thousand votes, and in the State there will be lost fully the 10,000 majority which the volunteers would have given the tickets.

OLD GLORY THE FLAG OF DESTINY.

The flag never meant so much as it will mean on the Fourth of July next. In 1776 it stood for independence; in 1812 it proclaimed that the deck of an American ship the wide world over should be respected as American soil; in 1861 it stood for the union. Now it is respected by all the nations of the earth as the flag of humanity.
JOHN M. THURSTON,
United States Senator from Nebraska.

The above was Senator Thurston's Fourth of July sentiment, specially expressed in the New York World. He could, however, have given other historical instances. For instance, July 4, 1803, it stood for the acquisition from France of a vast territory lying west of the Mississippi, including what is now such States as Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Colorado in part, and both the Dakotas. All this territory was obtained through the efforts mainly of Thomas Jefferson, without any direct constitutional authority or permission, but through the operation of imperialism.

The Fourth of July witnessed not long afterwards the acquisition of Florida without the consent or sanction of the constitution from Spain. Still later the Fourth of July smiled on the annexation of Texas in defiance of Mexico, which claimed it; and the same Fourth soon thereafter saw the conquest and annexation of about one-third of Mexico to the American union through that same spirit of imperialism, whereby there came into the possession of the union California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and the western part of Colorado.

The Fourth of July, 1861, witnessed the union entering upon the invasion of fourteen Southern slave States which had previously set up a union of their own, and the Fourth of July, 1865, saw all those Southern States brought back into the American union, with an area of nearly a million square miles and 14 millions of inhabitants, and with their five millions of slaves emancipated from chattel bondage.

The Fourth of July a year or two later saw the acquisition of Alaska by purchase from Russia, without asking the consent of the constitution, though its half million square miles of area were not within 400 miles of any part of the main union. With the purchase of Alaska also came groups of islands out in the North Pacific Ocean, far from the shore of the continent. Here again the constitution was infracted according to the "strict construction" opponents of national expansion and progressive destiny.

The Senator from Nebraska might also have said that the Fourth of July, 1898, witnessed the American Old Glory flag waving over parts at least of the Philippines, the Ladrone Islands, and Cuba—never to be removed by the action of any foreign power—and he might have wound up his Fourth of July sentiment by saying that the expansion of this imperial republic will continue accordingly as their interests shall inspire its people, and that there is no organized mortal power potent enough to resist or prevent it. Uncle Sam is of age. He has reached full manhood, is a giant among nations, and does not propose to play hermit or the part of a petrified Chinaman, as the mugwumps want him to do.

TILLMAN ON THE RACE PROBLEM. Senator Tillman of South Carolina is troubled over the negro problem involved in our occupation of the Spanish colonies. As nearly as can be discovered, his argument amounts to this: That the white race is superior to the colored, and hence he is afraid of the colored race. This is a curious non sequitur. He should let his faith be an antidote to his fears. If he is so sure that "the races are not equal and never were," what need has he to fear the inferior race? The white man will rule as long as he is superior to the colored, not only in South Carolina but in the Philippines and in Cuba. Mr. Tillman speaks as if the extra million and a half of negroes were to be introduced into the Southern States among the 8,000,000 over whose presence he is already so deeply concerned. This is not the case at all. The negroes on the Spanish islands will stay where they are, and the ruling of them will be a simpler matter than the ruling of the peaceable colored citizens at home. If the Spaniards were able to govern the colored population and Malays in their islands it is safe to suppose that Americans can manage to do it as well. The colored people of the United States have shown themselves to be peaceable and loyal citizens, ready to take their part in the common defense, and content with the humbler stations allotted to them. Senator Tillman need have no fear of the race problem if he and his party will stick to the simple principles of Anglo-Saxon justice as between man and man and between race and race.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERED.

Santiago has finally surrendered, and the ancient capital of Cuba is now in possession of the victorious American army under Generals Miles and Shafter. The operations of the last three weeks leading up to the surrender are full of stirring interest. General Shafter's forces arrived off Santiago June 20, and June 23 they were safely landed at Baiquiri. The advance upon Santiago began promptly. June 24 Juragua was captured, and on the same day occurred the gallant repulse of the Spaniards at La Quasina by the regulars and Rough Riders. June 26 Shafter occupied Sevilla, and June 27 his advance was within three miles of Santiago. June 30 Caney was taken, and July 1 and 2 there was fighting all along the front, which resulted in the capture of San Juan and the driving back of the Spaniards from their outer line of defenses. July 3 General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city, and the demand was emphasized by the destruction of Cervera's fleet in its desperate effort to escape from Santiago harbor. An armistice was arranged, which was successively extended to July 9 and 10. On the last named date Linares refused unconditional surrender, and the fleet bombarded the city. July 11 reinforcements came up, the investment of the city was completed, and a second demand for surrender was sent. July 13 overtures were made by the Spanish General for the appointment of a commission to arrange terms of peace, and the armistice was extended again to noon of July 14. Yesterday afternoon, convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance, General Toral surrendered the city and his army.

All the details of this surrender are not yet made public, but it is definitely known that the southeastern end of Cuba, east of a line drawn from Aserradero on the south to Sagua on the north—an area of about 5,000 square miles, the capital of the province, the forts and their heavy guns, and Toral's army, about 15,000 strong, have passed into our possession. There still remain in the western part of the province the garrisons at Holguin and Manzanillo, about 6,000 strong, under General Pando, which are outside the zone of capitulation, but there is no danger from this force. Toral's army will probably be transferred today, and the arrangements for shipping it to Spain are already made. Meanwhile it is the intention to garrison Santiago with immune regiments, and every effort will be made to get the sick into safer and more comfortable quarters. It will be a matter for congratulation that this important result has been achieved without the necessity of a general engagement and the storming of the city. Our loss of life has been comparatively small, amounting to about 250 killed, while we have about 2,000 wounded and sick in hospital. The Spaniards have suffered much more severely, a thousand of their sailors having been killed or drowned, several hundred of their soldiers killed, while a great number have died in the trenches. It is also a matter for congratulation that the government proposes to push the expedition forward to Puerto Rico with all speed. Generals Miles and Brooke will be in command, and it is announced from Washington that the troops are in readiness. It goes without saying that the vessels are. For the success which has crowned our arms again all honor to General Shafter and his men, both regulars and volunteers. They have struggled against almost overwhelming obstacles and have nobly overcome them, though exposed to fearful heat, drenching rains, deadly fever, and all the discomforts and dangers of a tropical country to which they are entirely unused. The navy has already provoked the admiration of the world by its phenomenal exploits. The military observers of foreign nations now testify with equal enthusiasm to the magnificent courage, skill, and fighting qualities of the American soldiers.

EXCUSES OF EX-GOLD DEMOCRATS. The Chronicle states that the platform adopted at Springfield last Tuesday is "one on which all Democrats can stand." Yet that platform reasserts approval of the national platform of 1896, which the Chronicle refused to support, and the monstrous monetary doctrines laid down, which it assailed vigorously and ably. That paper states now that all Democrats can accept the indorsement of the Chicago platform, with its rotten money plank, because—

This is the law of politics. A national platform is the expression of party opinion and binds the members of the party until a new platform is adopted by equal authority.

It is permissible to ask why, if the Chicago platform binds now the Chronicle and the gold Democrats who voted for McKinley or Palmer in 1896, it did not bind them in that year after that platform had been promulgated. It has not been contended hitherto that a platform becomes more binding as it gains age, and that it is permissible to bolt a platform when it is a month old, but not when it is two years old. Age has not sweetened or purified the rotten money doctrines of the Chicago platform. It is difficult to see how a person who could not swallow them in November, 1896, can swallow them in 1898, and declare that all other Democrats can do so, because "this is the law of politics." If there is such a law, why did not the gold Democrats who are now accepting the Chicago platform obey that law then?

ON TO PUERTO RICO.

Spain has lost in less than three months two of its fleets and one of its armies. It will not be surprising if, realizing at last the hopelessness of its efforts, it now clamors for peace, unless it is destined to illustrate the truth of the old maxim, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." But whether this be so or not, it is the duty of President McKinley to send a force to Puerto Rico ample enough in vessels and troops to effect its conquest in the shortest possible time. He must not think of making peace until that island is in our possession. There is but little use now for war vessels on the south coast of Cuba, but there is a pressing need for them in the harbor of San Juan. Southeastern Cuba will be securely held and an attack upon Havana may not be anticipated at present. We should be in possession of Puerto Rico before any arrangements are entered into for making peace, and there are plenty of vessels and men to secure that result. The blow which has struck the Spaniards at Santiago should be promptly followed up with another equally hard and settling at San Juan.

Delay during the shipment of Toral's troops to Spain may precipitate peace negotiations before Puerto Rico is occupied and we may then lose it through interference by European powers. The rest of Cuba will fall into our hands as soon as they are stretched out to receive it. The destruction of Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago make the occupation of the island certain as soon as the government is ready to take it. The government, therefore, should now devote all its energies to the conquest of Puerto Rico. We need it, not only because it is a fine and important island and admirably adapted for the uses of our navy, but to help pay the cost of the war. Spain has neither money nor credit, and we must indemnify ourselves by taking its colonies. It has nothing else of any value to turn over in settlement. To effect this and to avoid any danger of European interference the government must have an expedition on the way as soon as possible, and not listen to any peace propositions until Puerto Rico has been occupied. When we have that island and the Philippines and Ladrones and Carolines in our possession we shall be in a situation to enter upon negotiations for peace, and not until then. The fall of Santiago has sealed the fate of Cuba; now, on to Puerto Rico.

THE REAL BASIS OF PEACE. It has been frequently intimated in dispatches from Madrid that the Spanish government is willing to make peace upon the basis of the surrender of Cuba. In reply to this flattering suggestion it should be said, first, that it is not for Spain to dictate any terms of peace. The United States will dictate the terms when the proper time comes, and that time will come when Spain runs up the white flag and says it has had enough. Then the United States will name the terms, and if Spain does not see fit to accept them it will have to resume the disastrous campaign in which it has not yet and never will win a victory.

Second, the concessions which Spain will have to make in the end will include not only Cuba but Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, the Carolines, and possibly the Canaries. These will be the minimum terms of peace.

Third, this war, which is unnecessarily prolonged by Spain, is costing this country about a million dollars a day. Spain will have to pay the cost when it comes to a final settlement. But it has no money and no credit, and as it has in any event shown its unfitness to govern colonies it can only make good our expenses by surrendering its outlying real estate. This country will be obliged to take the whole of it. Nothing less will satisfy it, and Spain should consider itself fortunate in getting off so easily. It is useless for it to announce what the extent of its concessions will be. It will concede just what the United States demands—nothing more, nothing less.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions to the popular loan closed yesterday. It has been a remarkable success. The credit of the United States, the available wealth of its people, and the ease with which the government can raise money without appealing to foreign or domestic moneyed institutions have been displayed in a most convincing manner. The Secretary of the Treasury offered bonds to the amount of 200 millions. The subscriptions exceed 1,000 millions. As the law under which the bonds are issued provided that the subscriptions of individuals should be first accepted and subscriptions for the lowest amounts should be first allotted, the banks and other great financial concerns felt that they were barred out and did not subscribe heavily. If they had had an equal chance with individuals the subscriptions would have amounted to fully 2,000 million dollars.

The bonds will go to about 240,000 persons. The individuals who subscribed for $500 or less will get bonds to the amount of 85 millions. Shortly after the bonds have been issued they will command a premium of about 5 per cent. The men who subscribed for and got $20, or $100, or $500 bonds will be pleased that they and not the banks are to get the benefit of that advance in value. Furthermore, the owner of one of these bonds will be unalterably opposed to every proposition that the government should pay off his bond in cheap silver or cheap paper money. He will insist on being paid in money as good as that he gave, in spite of all Bryan and Altgeld may say to the contrary.

The total issue of bonds authorized by the war revenue law is 400 millions. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered also to borrow 100 million dollars on one-year 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness. Consequently, if necessary, the Secretary can borrow 300 millions more. The 200 millions just borrowed will last until January, and by that time the war will probably be over. But if more bonds have to be sold the Secretary will have no difficulty about disposing of them. This country will take all he has to sell and foreign capitalists will regret that they are not asked to take some.

HARRISON ON NATIONAL EXPANSION.

The speech which Mayor Harrison expected to deliver at Springfield but did not deliver was much better, in one respect, at least, than any of the speeches which actually were delivered, for the Mayor declares himself unequivocally in favor of the policy of national expansion. Bryan is against that policy, but Mayor Harrison refuses to follow him. The Mayor wants to see the American flag floating forever over the Philippines, the Carolines, the Ladrones, and Puerto Rico. He asserts that sooner or later Cuba must be a part of the United States. He believes this country should have a great navy and should take that place among the nations of the earth to which its power and resources entitle it.

These are creditable sentiments. They express the desires of the great majority of the American people. They find no expression, however, in the platform adopted by that convention which Mayor Harrison desired to address, but did not. That platform advocates enthusiastically the adoption of a rotten, bogus money standard. It eulogizes the charlatan and impostor, Bryan. It demands the overthrow of civil service reform in Chicago and a return to the despicable, corrupt spoils system. It is as silent as the grave concerning territorial expansion. For all that its framers cared the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba may drift back into what Mayor Harrison calls "the wretched slavery from which they are just emerging."

It is a pity that the Mayor's speech was not of uniform goodness. That portion of it which deals with the burning question of the hour—the course to be pursued regarding the Spanish colonies conquered by the United States—will meet with general approval. But when he discourses on "the wisdom, the fearlessness, and the patriotism of every enunciation of the Chicago platform of 1896," he sinks to the low level of Bryan, that Bryan whom he refuses to follow in opposing the policy, so dear to Americans, of national expansion.

TRADE BALANCE FAVORABLE.

The trade balance between this country and Great Britain is being kept in our favor not only by the enormous exports of all kinds of foodstuffs but by a significant reduction in the volume of our imports. Exports of leading articles from the United States to Great Britain for the five months ending May 31, 1898, as compared with the exports of the corresponding period of 1897 are given as follows in recently published British official statistics:

	1897.	1898.
Wheat	£5,363,222	£7,113,077
Flour	2,856,441	4,811,771
Oats	602,766	1,164,542
Corn	3,399,335	4,015,217
Fresh beef	1,8[illegible],197	2,001,386
Lard	773,674	1,323,014
Bacon	2,244,168	2,972,334
Hops	108,940	389,803

A great deal of attention has been directed to the exports of wheat on account of the speculative campaign which was carried on during the period when the export movement was heaviest. The exports of flour were exceptionally heavy, but the most remarkable showing is in coarse grain. The shortage in European production of forage stuffs unquestionably has given an opportunity to extend our foreign markets, particularly for corn. Provision exports were kept at high record levels all this year.

The increased volume of exports has been more generally understood and appreciated, however, than the decrease in the volume of imports. The following comparisons of imports of leading articles from Great Britain during the corresponding periods will serve to indicate a tendency during the first half of this year:

	1897.	1898.
Wool, pounds	16,504,400	1,842,300
Woolen tissues, yards	6,137,400	586,100
Woolen yarn, pounds	44,900	1,900
Cotton—		
Piece goods, unbl'ched, yds.	2,638,100	722,200
Piece goods, printed, yards.	2,534,900	1,598,000
Piece goods, dyed, yards	20,524,200	15,308,100
Piece goods, bleached, yds.	7,734,200	6,068,900
Jute manufactures, yards	87,734,500	39,234,800
Linen manufactures, yards	58,353,500	39,922,300
Worsted tissues, yards	28,566,700	6,696,500
Worsted yarn, pounds	415,200	70,400
Tin plate, tons	43,908	35,472
Tin, unwrought, tons	1,261	500
Alkali, cwt	1,075,938	442,486
Bags for packing, dozen	54,883	4,199

These figures are from a report issued by the British government. The tables presented in this report shows the quantity and value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from the United States and exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the month of May and the five months ending May 31, 1898, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year. While they do not include all articles imported from or exported to the United States by Great Britain, they do include the principal articles both of imports and exports. The total value of the "enumerated articles" mentioned as exported from Great Britain to the United States during five months ending May 31, 1898, is £4,770,918, against £8,764,953 of the same articles in the corresponding months of the preceding year, showing the exports to the United States of all articles considered of sufficient importance to enumerate in the official statements are this year only about one-half those of the corresponding months of last year. On the other hand, the imports from the United States into the United Kingdom of the articles considered of sufficient importance to be enumerated amount in the five months ending May 31, 1898, to £47,075,299 in value, against £40,808,690 in the corresponding months of last year.

The comparative decrease in American imports may be traced in some instances to disturbances due to anticipatory buying looking to tariff changes. It, however, suggests in a general way the supply to an increasing extent of home requirements by domestic manufacturers.

That exchange is as low as 485¾ for sight drafts at the beginning of July is the best evidence that Great Britain owes this country a large sum of money on the trade balance. Exchange is usually high this month on account of the necessity of meeting large interest and dividend payments in London. American exports have been so large and imports so small that after buying securities freely and taking no small amount of gold this country has a sufficient balance in London to meet its semi-annual interest obligations. The new American crop year commences with this country in the unique position of having a large credit instead of a debit balance in London. Unless there is an immediate change in the ratio of imports to exports Great Britain will be obliged to send gold to this country for the ordinary purchases of grain, cotton, and provisions. In view of the heavy purchases of securities on American account and the resultant advances in price, further extensive purchases do not seem probable, and gold shipments from Great Britain to the United States may be a feature in the financial situation this fall.

FALSE TO THE SOLDIERS.

The Illinois Democratic platform is a reactionary, Bourbon production. It censures where it should have praised. It refrains from condemning where condemnation was urgently demanded. The Supreme Court of the United States is blamed for having done its duty. The civil service law is attacked, though it has been of the greatest benefit to this city, but the platform has not one word in condemnation of the conduct of those Democratic Senators who deprived the thousands of Illinois voters of the right to vote for Congressmen next November. The House bill to enable those and all other soldiers to vote for Congressmen was killed in the Senate during the closing days of the session by Democratic objectors, who refused to allow it to be considered because they believed the soldiers would cast more Republican than Democratic votes.

The Democratic platform indorses the war with Spain and "rejoices in the glorious deeds of valor of our soldiers." Mayor Harrison, in that speech which he did not deliver but seems to have obtained leave to print, calls the war "a Democratic war," and declares that the Democracy "glories in the deeds" of all the soldiers, whether Democrats or Republicans. These declarations sound well, but they seem to lack sincerity. If the Democrats loved the soldiers so much they would be delighted to give them an opportunity to vote next fall. They would denounce severely the men who deprive the soldiers of their votes. The fact that those men were Democrats would not shield them from deserved denunciation.

Neither the convention, nor the persons who addressed it, nor those who expected to do so breathed a word on this subject. The soldiers were lauded, but the fact that they had been denied an opportunity to vote for Congressmen was not referred to. Consequently when the Illinois soldiers read the proceedings of the Springfield convention and notice the significant omission they will rate at their true value the praises bestowed on them.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

The commissioners who have been selected by the President to make recommendations to Congress for laws concerning the future government of Hawaii should not take too narrow and limited a view of the duty intrusted to them. They should endeavor to frame for Hawaii a system of government the main features of which will be applicable to other and larger foreign acquisitions. Then it will not be necessary to appoint another commission to make recommendations as to legislation concerning the Philippines or Puerto Rico, but Congress can proceed at once to provide for the government of all the newly acquired territories.

Senator Cullom and the other commissioners must keep always in mind the fact that when the United States has acquired territory in the past it has been practically vacant territory, which it was expected would be settled by Americans in due course of time and would ultimately be divided into States, to be admitted into the union. All past territorial legislation has had statehood in view, but a new state of affairs presents itself now. The Hawaiian Islands are well inhabited. Not many more Americans are going to settle there. The Philippines have a population of about ten millions, and except for commercial and other business purposes no great number of Americans will go there.

Legislation concerning Hawaii and the Philippines cannot be based on the assumption that they are to be admitted as States or that the kind of government which suited Montana, or Idaho, or Wyoming while they were Territories will answer for the new possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean. The commissioners cannot follow existing models, therefore, but must devise something new which will fit conditions in Hawaii and elsewhere. They have an opportunity to do excellent and much needed work, for this country is bound to expand in area in spite of all the protests of the mugwumps, and provision must be made without loss of time for the good government of the new acquisitions, in whatever sea or ocean they may lie.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Henry Nash of Slade End, Wallingford, England, has been elected church warden of the parish of Sotwell, Berks, for the seventh time.

Forty-six years ago Bishop McLaren was a reporter on a Cleveland paper, and, with one assistant, had to cover the entire city in every way. He was succeeded by Artemus Ward.

The Sultan of Turkey finds that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, and has recently ordered several pianos from American manufacturers. His son, Prince Burbannedin Effendi, is an accomplished musician and a composer of some note in his own country.

Now that Hawaii has been annexed, the Queen Dowager Kapiolani is suing her two nephews for property in Honolulu, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, which she had previously deeded to them, while another report is to the effect that the ex-Queen is going back to the islands to live.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted authority on constitutional law, who has been at a private lunatic asylum at Pontiac, Mich., for a year, has returned to Ann Arbor, Mich. He shows considerable improvement physically, but mentally he is in about the same condition as when he first broke down.

Stephen Decatur, fourth, a grandnephew of Commodore Decatur, has just gone to the front with the rank of Second Lieutenant from Portsmouth, N. H.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Maud—"Uncle John, won't you play a game of golf?" Uncle John—"Such weather as this? No, thanks. I'll take my hot scotch next winter, and take it in a tumbler."—Boston Transcript.

Willing—"So you won't enlist if you have a chance? I thought you had more patriotism." "O, I'm willin' enough to die for my country, but I don't want to be hurried about it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Has Its Good Points.—Weary Watkins—"With all your gab, you got to admit that religion has its good points." Hungry Higgins—"Well, that there idea of no work on Sunday is good as fur as it goes."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Harry," said Mrs. Treadway to her husband at the breakfast table, "I am quite out of money, and I want to spend the day shopping. Let me have 60 cents." "What do you want 60 cents for?" "Ten cents for car fare and 50 cents for luncheon."—Harper's Bazar.

Money is welcome in these days. A man who had to leave his office and was expecting a caller to pay him some money left this notice on the door: "I have gone out for half an hour. Will be back soon. Have been gone twenty minutes already."—Tit-Bits.

Counsel for the Defence—"Gentlemen, I appeal to you to return this unfortunate to his little home, where a tender, loving wife awaits him, where his little children call him father—" Judge (interrupting)—"I will call the learned counsel's attention to the fact that the accused is unmarried." Counsel (undismayed, continuing)—"So much the more unfortunate is this poor man, who has no little home, where no tender, loving wife awaits him, where no little children call him father!"—Fliegende Blätter.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The old joke about the country boardinghouse-keeper who feeds his city guests on condensed milk, potted chicken, and canned vegetables has started on its annual round.—Washington Post.

The Cristobal Colon, when restored, will probably be a frequent visitor to the ports of free Cuba. Her change of flags is an assurance that the dark days of the beautiful island are over.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

To Keep Water in Tanks Pure and Wholesome—Causes of Its Usual Bad Taste and Smell.

Editor Country Gentleman: Will you inform me of the cause and remedy of the following? I have a wooden tank holding twenty barrels of water, raised on a platform fifteen feet in the air, for the purpose of sprinkling the kitchen garden in dry weather. Water is pumped up, and becomes foul in about forty-eight hours. I have tried charcoal in bags, but it has no effect. The tank is open on top to allow the water to aerate. R. R.
Necedah, Wis.

The causes of this condition of the water are these: All water has more or less organic matter dissolved or suspended in it, more in stream or spring water than in good well water. This organic matter is rapidly decomposed by exposure to the air, and contact with the atmospheric oxygen [or, rather, by attacks of bacteria, producing the decomposition]. The more the water is exposed to the air, the more rapid this decomposition is. Thus, rapidly flowing water is generally the purest, the impurities in it being decomposed, and passing off into the air by reason of the greater exposure to the atmosphere as the current flows and the water circulates freely. Stagnant water, on the other hand, becomes purified slowly, and offensive gases—mostly compounds of carbon and hydrogen—are held in the water, causing it to become foul and offensive. Thus, water standing in a cistern undergoes a slow fermentation, induced by the action of the oxygen in it, on the dissolved or suspended organic matter contained. The result is the production of an offensive gas, a compound of one part of carbon with four of hydrogen, and commonly known as marsh gas, a gas we frequently see bubbling up from the surface of swamps, and the product of this same decomposition of the organic matter by the oxygen in the water aided by that in the atmosphere. This gas has an offensive odor, and often burns by the mere contact with the atmosphere, with a light blue flame, which is frequently seen flitting about low, wet grounds. This same process goes on more slowly in cisterns in which water containing organic matter is stored, especially in warm weather. This fermentation, however, is a natural process of purification, and after a time the water becomes clear and sweet. This same process goes on in water stored in casks for use on board ships, and after a few weeks—the fermentation being completed—the organic matter is decomposed and settles to the bottom, leaving the water pure. [Because the air, being full of microbes, they lodge in the water and proceed to devour the organic matter in it. They seize on one of the gases—nitrogen, for instance—and ferment it, poison it, break it up, causing putrefaction and bad taste and smell. When the microbes have eaten all the organic matter in the water, and oxygen and hydrogen gases are liberated and pass off—diffused in the air—the residue, the pure water, remaining, is sweet and healthy.—Ed.]

But in this case the trouble may easily be due to the action of the water on the wood of the tank in which it is stored, this decomposing and producing the foulness complained of. [The microbes attacking the wood, causing decomposition and decay.—Ed.] It might be useful to have the inside of the tank covered with the common iron oxide paint, by which the wood would be protected against the oxidizing process. Charcoal will absorb this gas freely and thus purify the water. But for a large tank a considerable quantity will be needed, and it must be changed quite frequently, as in time it will be fully saturated with the gas and then become ineffective. [If the microbes of the air can be prevented from attacking the organic matter in the water and multiplying by the million in it, rain or other water will remain sweet and pure. By the way, the chief use of microbes in nature is doing just this thing—purifying stagnant water by attacking organic substances in it, and purifying it by eating those substances. Thus all swamps, ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers are freed of noxious matter, such as sewage, night soil, and nitrogenous mixtures.—Ed.]

We suggest this remedy. Attach to the top of the tank a filter made in this way: Take a box or half barrel—that is, a small cask, not a barrel cut in two—bore holes in the bottom, and cover this with some fine painted wire gauze. On this place some well washed coarse gravel, three inches deep. On this put six inches of clean-washed sand; on this three inches of charcoal, broken small; and on this put a cover of the fine wire gauze. On this place these same reversed—that is, the coarse gravel on the top. Let the water pass through this filter. The top layer of course should be securely held by the wire gauze, as, to clean the filter, it should be reversed and well washed by passing clean water through it. This same difficulty occurs with the common rain water cisterns, and this method is commonly applied to them as a preventive, generally with entire success.—Country Gentleman.

Good Would Result from Sending the Whipped Spaniards Home.

The subjoined editorial, reprinted from the Boston Transcript, was written and appeared in print before the surrender of Santiago and its garrison to our army:

The second proposal of the Spaniards that their troops should be given transportation to Spain, presumably after signing parole not to serve against us until regularly exchanged, which the President rejected, had something to commend it as a war measure in our interest. Probably the President did not want to involve our government to an extent that would reduce our transportation facilities, the exact number of Spanish troops in Santiago being at present not ascertained. Should the Spanish army fall into our hands it would be good policy to send it at once to Spain under the strongest guarantees that it should not be employed in the war until regularly exchanged. A Spanish army thus sent home to Spain would be an object lesson which the dullest Spaniard could not fail to understand. He would learn in the first place that the Yankees do not kill their prisoners, and in the second he would have indubitable proofs of a great Spanish defeat.

Any attempt by the Spanish government after the arrival home of Spanish troops in our transports to blind the Spanish people to the extent of the disaster that had overtaken the Spanish arms would be utterly unavailing and must recoil on the heads of those who should make it. When General Grant on the fall of Vicksburg paroled the Confederate prisoners and allowed them to go to their homes he was criticised in many quarters. He defended himself ably by saying that he took the course he did deliberately for the purpose of spreading demoralization in the Confederacy. The Confederate soldiers at their homes would be living proofs of a great disaster in the field which no amount of sophistry could gloss over.

The parcled prisoners' presence at home would check voluntary enlistments and would render the conscription additionally unpopular. The stores which they would eat if kept as prisoners could be given to our men in the field, thereby cutting down the expense of the war. The event proved the soundness of General Grant's judgment. Gloom spread throughout the Confederate southwest when the dejected, sick, and broken down remnants of regiments which, two years before, had left for the front with full ranks, came wandering back to the places where they had been organized. The effect would doubtless be similar in Spain, but intensified.

The home-keeping Spaniards are an ignorant people; three-quarters of the population can neither read nor write. Bad news goes over their heads and avoids their understandings when sent out in the ordinary ways. They are not stupid, however, and when the villagers see Juan or Pedro among them, paroled prisoners, compelled to admit that they are home again only by the clemency of the Yankees, they will not have to learn even their alphabets to read the lesson.

Increasing Fondness for Mutton in This Country.

The rapid increase in mutton-eating is one of the most striking features in the development of our animal industry. It is a fact generally known, but probably not realized fully. A good idea of this increase may be obtained from comparisons of receipts of the four markets—Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha. In 1887, the total was 1,173,000; in 1897, 4,654,000. Every year has witnessed an increase, but the largest annual advance was from 2,112,000 in 1892 to 3,278,000 in 1893—the era of the dispersion of American flocks on the enforced reduction of wool values. The taste for mutton, stimulated by low prices in competition with high prices for beef, has become far more general than ever before, and at the same time the popular taste has been educated by the greater prevalence of mutton breeds, and perhaps still more by the rapid extension of high feeding, which gives the people far better average quality of mutton and lamb than ever had before. Hereafter, mutton will dispute the supremacy of beef in this country as in England.

Choice spring lambs in Chicago were selling a year ago at $5.40 to $5.50 per 100 pounds; now (July 7) at $6.75 to $6.85. Good to choice shorn sheep were then worth $4.50 to $4.85; the present quotations are $4.75 to $4.85. Texas sheep, fair to choice, $4.25 to $5. Texas and Arizona grass sheep, due at this season, have not arrived to any appreciable extent, and the few that have come are poor.—Country Gentleman, July 8.

Horse and Cattle Importation of Great Britain.

The value of horses exported from Great Britain during the five months ending on May 31 was $1,790,655, against £311,595 ($1,557,975) in the corresponding period last year. The number was 15,107, against 12,892. Of these 8,978 went to Belgium, 2,697 to Holland, 2,175 to France, and 1,257 to other countries. The value of the horses imported was £577,428, against £598,035 last year; number was 21,692, against 22,985 last year. The United States sent 16,118, Canada 1,017, and other countries 4,557.

During the same five months the value of living animals imported into Great Britain for food was £4,552,562, compared with £4,396,451 [multiply the pounds by five and you have it in dollars] in the corresponding period of last year. There were 242,634 oxen imported, against 231,459. Of these 179,902 came from the United States, 46,145 from the Argentine Republic, 15,907 from Canada, and 680 from the Channel Islands. The number of sheep was 348,973, against 262,913 last year. The Argentine Republic sent 226,768, the United States 107,392, Canada 4,454, and other countries 10,359. Of swine 450 were imported. The exportations during the same period were: Cattle, 1,056, against 1,306 last year; value £27,966, against £31,564; sheep, 2,394, against 3,038; value £31,189, against £39,075; swine, 57, against 27; value £269, against £219. "Animals of other kinds" (not including horses) were shipped to the number of 19,400, against 15,212, the value having been £20,082, against £15,517. Adding the value of the horses exported (£358,665), the total value of live stock exported during the five months was £438,171, against £397,970 last year, of which latter sum £311,595 was for horses.—Ex.

Soapstone Adulteration of Flour.

The Maine Board of Agriculture has discovered what the Secretary calls "one of the most wicked adulterations of food materials ever brought to attention—the use of a substance known as mineraline for adulterating wheat flour. The company advertising these goods does so in the most barefaced manner. The use of injurious adulterating substances in wheat flour has been in the past rare. There has been some agitation recently in relation to the use of corn meal, but this material is a food product and is not injurious. It simply cheapens the flour in which it is used. But it has been found by chemical analysis that mineraline is simply ground soapstone. This, of course, may be injurious, as well as absolutely valueless as food." The circular reads as follows:

Greensboro, N. C., May 7.—Gentlemen: We invite your attention to our mineraline, which is, without a doubt, the greatest existing discovery. There is no flour mill man who can afford not to use it, for several reasons.

Your flour will be much whiter and nicer; it does not injure the flour in any way, is not at all injurious to the health, and by using mineraline you realize a margin of from $400 to $1,600 on each carload you use.

To secure a low freight rate we mark it as "shipstuff."

We can furnish you mineraline f. o. b. cars your station for high-grade flour at $20 per ton; for medium-grade flour, $16 per ton; for bread meal, $12 per ton; and for feed meal at $8 per ton.

For high-grade flour use 15 per cent mineraline; for medium grade flour use 12 per cent mineraline; for bread meal use 12 per cent mineraline; and for feed meal use 18 per cent mineraline.

We furnish all our customers with a mixer free of charge. This machine will distribute completely any proportion desired, and costs nothing to attach. All you have to do is to bore a hole in your elevator pipe, clamp on the machine, attach a cord to run it, fill up the hopper, and set the feed to the proportion desired.

You cannot afford to let your competitor beat you in both quality and margin. We would be glad to hear from you. Very truly yours,
THE YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[The scoundrels using this powdered soapstone should be consigned to the penitentiary. Every one of them. Who are they? Their names should be made public.]

Childish Superstition—Fool Cures in Kansas.

Some of these cures, which were collected in Coffey County, were obtained from colored people. The majority of the superstitions, however, which were collected in Douglas County, were obtained from people who declared they knew no superstitions and believed none—namely: students in attendance at the University of Kansas. These students came from nearly every county in the State.

Warts can be transferred from one to another by the following methods, among others:

Put into a red calico bag "hearts" from grains of corn; "run down the road"; throw away the bag, not looking where it falls; run home again, and if any one picks up the bag your warts will go away.

Rub the wart with seven pebbles; wrap the pebbles in a paper and throw them away; if the parcel is picked up the wart will go away.

If you see any one asleep in church say to yourself: "When you awake, take these warts."

If you have a wart and see a man riding on horseback in the rain (or, as another version runs, riding on a gray horse), say, "Take these along"; rub the wart and it will leave you.

At Delphos, Kas., lives a young man who gallantly procured his sweetheart's warts by purchase.

Steal a dishcloth, rub the wart with it, and then bury the cloth under the eaves of the house. If you tell no one and no one finds out your theft your wart will go away.

Write on the stove with a piece of chalk the number of your warts. When the number has burned off the stove your warts will be gone.

In order to cure the toothache cut your finger nails on Friday. Another sure cure is to wash behind your ears every morning.

The skin of an eel, if worn about the leg, will cure rheumatism.

The skin of a black cat worn in one's clothing will cure rheumatism.

Carry a potato in one's pocket to cure rheumatism.

The negro sometimes sleeps with a young dog in order to transmit rheumatism to the dog.

Headache may be prevented by wearing in one's hat the rattles of a rattlesnake.

The skin of a snake worn around one's hat crown will cure the headache.

A sty may be cured by rubbing it with a gold ring, a silver spoon, or one's finger moistened with saliva.

Wear a red string or red beads around the neck to prevent the nosebleed.

Wear a string of gold beads around your neck and your nose cannot bleed.

Hold your hands above your head and your nose will cease bleeding.

Hold a silver spoon against the back of the neck to stop the nosebleed.

The blood of a black cat will cure shingles.

Never let a chicken die in your hands and you will not have palsy.

Bore a hole in the wall the height of a child's head; when the child grows above the hole it will be cured of asthma.

You may always prevent cramps in the feet by turning your shoes upside down every night beside your bed. GERTRUDE C. DAVENPORT.

How Fast Things Go.

A mathematician has compiled the following list of speeds a second: The snail, one-half inch; a man walking, 4 feet; a fast runner, 23 feet; a fly, 24 feet; fast skater, 38 feet; a carrier pigeon, 87 feet; locomotive—sixty miles an hour—88 feet; swallows, 220 feet; the worst cyclone known, 380 feet; the Krakatoa wave—at the volcanic catastrophe of Aug. 27, 1883, in the Sunda Islands—940 feet; the surface of the globe on sea level at the equator, 1,500 feet; the moon, 3,250 feet; the sun, 5½ miles; the earth, 18 miles; Holley's comet in the perihelion, 235 miles; electric current on telegraph wires, 7,000 miles; induction current, 11,040 miles; electric current in copper wire armatures, 21,000 miles; light, 180,000 miles; discharge of a Leyden jar through copper wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, 277,100 miles, which is said to have been the highest velocity measured.—Ex.

The Hunted Nation.

Grim, old, degenerate Spain!
Your navies are sunk in the sea;
Your seamen and soldiers are slain;
The living despairing of thee;
Turn this way and that way in vain—
Whither on land or on sea can ye flee?

Go East, and Dewey will whelm you again,
With iron and steel and flame,
Go West, and Sampson's unerring aim,
In a tempest of hail and hell and flame,
Will send you down where the anchors go,
Down to the depths below.
Poor, hunted, degenerate Spain,
Too late, you remember the Maine!
—V. L.

Lead Wasted in Battle.

It is computed that a hundredweight of lead is fired for every man killed in battle.

CUBANS TURN TO CUBA.

Refugees Prepare to Return, Believing the War Is Drawing to a Close.

DRIVES HIM TO THE WAR.

Anguish Causes an Indiana Young Man to Seek Solace at the Front.

BOGUS BILLS ARE FLOATING.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 14.

Cubans are now homeward bound. They realize now that Cuba Libre is an assured fact; that the independence of their island is soon to be realized; and from New York, from Florida, and from all the Eastern cities the Cuban refugees, driven from Cuba early during the war with Spain, are packing their baggage, gathering together their belongings, and making preparations to return home as soon as peace is declared to their beloved island, to enjoy the benefits of that independence which they believe the United States will assure to them.

Cubans Prepare for the Return.

The junta in New York, the Cuban legation here, and the delegates in Key West and Tampa have been besieged with applications for transportation to Cuba, many of the applicants desiring to return in time to take part in the active hostilities against Spain. The majority of them, however, are Cubans who, having business interests in the United States, have contributed money and moral support to the insurrection since its inception, and desire now to return to the island that they may early realize the benefits of an independent Cuban government.

It is estimated that during the three years of civil war in Cuba nearly one-third of the native male population of the island has succumbed to Spanish bullets, illness, and starvation. The mortality among the pacificos after the reconcentration order of General Weyler was responsible for the greater part of this death rate. Now there are vast values in property unclaimed and gone to ruin through neglect, and during the first decade following the declaration of independence and the recognition of the establishment of the Cuban government or the substitution for it of some other form of free government there will be large rewards awaiting energetic labor.

Since Santiago de Cuba has fallen it is believed that the city will be made the official residence of the Cuban Republican government, and the Cuban officials realize the importance of transporting to Cuba as soon as possible men whose experience will be of value in assisting to bring about a recognition of that government by the United States. Already circulars have been sent out from Tampa and Key West to loyal Cubans calling their attention to the approaching termination of the Cuban struggle for liberty through United States intervention, and to the necessity of their returning to the island.

At the residence of Colonel C. Figuirido in West Tampa headquarters for the registration of those who wish to return to Cuba have been established. There are there now, as guests of Colonel Figuirido, General Tomas Estrada Palma, Señor Moreno de la Torre, the Cuban Secretary of State; Colonel Boza, the envoy of General Gomez; Colonel Augusto Ariao, envoy of General Diaz; and Colonel Mendieta, envoy of General Calixto Garcia. These prominent Cubans are discussing plans for the independence of the island and the conduct of the Cuban government, and are doing all in their power to encourage Cuban residents in the United States to return to Cuba and invest whatever capital they have in Cuban industries.

The sentiments recently uttered in a proclamation by General Gomez, that men of proven ability must be chosen to lead in Cuban affairs without being asked where they were during the times of war; that the commercial and agricultural industries of the island must be again developed before any thought of self-interest enters the minds of the directors of the immediate destinies of the republic, are appreciated by the representatives of the government both in this country and on the island, and they are doing their utmost to encourage such a condition.

One well-known young man of Indiana entered the service of his country in the navy in order that he might drown a sorrow that has well nigh wrecked his life. He is Walter S. Ryan of Muncie, Ind., aged 23, the son of John W. Ryan, one of the most prominent lawyers of the eastern section of the State. Just a little more than a month ago young Ryan married a beautiful and accomplished girl of New Jersey, and they started housekeeping in their Muncie home, full of hope, and with all the prospects that made life happy. A few days later and the young bride was stricken with a fever, from which she died.

Sorrow Drives Him to the War.

Yesterday the young man walked into the office of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath. He had just returned from the New Jersey home of his bride, where he had left in the village graveyard all that was dear to him. Broken hearted, he told Mr. Heath, whom he had known in Indiana, that he could not now return to his Indiana home, where everything would remind him of the one he loved, and asked that official to secure for him a place in the service, it mattered not what, nor where, so long as he might plunge into the work and forget the grief that possessed him.

Mr. Ryan is an expert electrician, and Mr. Heath at once visited the Secretary of the Navy in his behalf. Electricians were needed, and Mr. Ryan was ordered before a board for examination. He was examined on Wednesday as to his technical knowledge, and passed with flying colors. Yesterday he was given a physical examination, and just as Mr. Heath was leaving his desk last evening he received from the Secretary a message announcing that the young man had successfully passed the test, and had been mustered in. He has been ordered to the auxiliary cruiser Vermont as electrician, and will leave at once for New York to go aboard his ship and assume his new duties.

J. C. Baldridge, a live stock commission merchant of Chicago, has been selected by the President for appointment as Captain of the commissary department. It is probable he will be given his commission subject to confirmation of the Senate.

Clumsy Counterfeiters at Work.

Two new counterfeits of the $2 Treasury notes of the series of 1891 were received at the Treasury department today. They were immediately turned over to the secret service officers, and after a critical examination the workmanship was pronounced poor. It is asserted other bad notes from the plates which were used in printing those in possession of the government can easily be detected. The first of these counterfeits is check letter C, and the plate number, as nearly as can be deciphered, is 32. The signtaures of J. Fount Tillman, Register; D. N. Morgan, Treasurer; the portrait of McPherson, and the small scalloped seal appear on this note. It is printed from photo-etched plates, on soft fibrous paper, and in the surface a few silk threads have been impressed. McPherson's portrait lacks the lifelike appearance of the genuine note, the hair and beard not being carefully brushed, and heavy black lines represent the eyebrows. The right side of the nose is obscured by a black ink splotch. The period after the letter J in Register Tillman's name is missing. Shading around the lettering is solid, instead of fine parallel lines. Imitation of the lathe work is poor, in many instances no attempt to form them being made. These all have a faded, washed-out appearance. The engraving of the second counterfeit is much worse than the first, the portrait being poor, dark, and lacking lifelikeness. A white streak running across the iris of each eye immediately attracts attention. The seal is dark red instead of light carmine. Numbers of the genuine note were photographed on the plates; their dark outlines can be seen beneath the red lines of the counterfeit. The color of the numbers is too dark, but otherwise good. Much of the lathe work on the face of this note has an indistinct, worn look. The green ink used is much darker than the genuine, but in other respects the back of the note is presentable. Ink lines represent the silk fibers found in the genuine paper.



UNCLE SAM: "NOW RUN ALONG HOME AND KEEP OUT OF MISCHIEF."

Appoints Meeks Despite Opposition.

The appointment today by the President of E. R. Meeks to be Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Texas reopens a fight that has been maintained in the Senate since early in the session which recently closed. The confirmation of Judge Meeks was opposed by a considerable element of the Senate, and particularly by the Texas Senators, who claimed that his selection was obnoxious to the Republicans of Texas and the members of the bar generally. It was alleged that he was not even a resident of the State.

So far as can be ascertained Mr. Meeks was a resident of the State of Iowa. He lived in Texas for two years, and left there in September, 1895, and was in business with Abner McKinley in New York City. In June, 1897, he returned to Texas, where he remained a few months, and then left for Iowa, where, it is claimed, he voted in the fall elections of 1897 for Governor. Immediately after that he moved with his family to Fort Worth, Tex., and proceeded to call that city his home.

It is claimed by those who antagonized him in the Senate that he was promised the Judgeship by Mr. Abner McKinley before he again returned to Texas. It is also said that Judge Meeks is a relation of Mr. Cyrus Olmsted, who owns the Des Moines Register, and that he was to return to Iowa and become an editorial writer on that paper if he did not get this place. It is charged that his relations with the Clarksons is the secret of the support of the Iowa Senators, who have persistently urged his appointment. Texans who appeared before the Judiciary committee of the Senate to oppose his confirmation asserted that while in Texas he was only a lawyer's clerk.

The nomination, when it was first made, started an ugly political fight among the Republicans in Texas, and this contest will be again renewed.

Among the applicants for the place was Charles W. Ogden of San Antonio, a Republican recognized as one of the ablest men in the Texas bar, indorsed by the whole Supreme Court of the State, by the Court of Appeals, and the bar generally. Another applicant was Walter Burns of Houston, a fine lawyer, a man of unimpeachable character, and a Republican, who for years has fought the struggles of his party in that State. He was the only Republican in the State Senate and was indorsed by every member of that body regardless of politics.

According to precedents no man nominated to be a Judge during recess has taken his office until after confirmation, and it remains to be seen if Judge Meeks will follow the rule.

E. C. De Witt, President of the Marquette club of Chicago, is in Washington on business connected with his firm and the Internal Revenue department.

Brooke Still Slated for Puerto Rico.

General Brooke is still generally spoken of as the commanding officer of the Puerto Rican expedition, and General Miles will accompany the command, acting probably in an advisory capacity, as he did at Santiago. General Brooke has been summoned to Washington, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Mrs. Catherine Doyle.

Mrs. Catherine Doyle died at her house, 9407 Commercial avenue, yesterday morning. She was 74 years old, and moved to South Chicago in 1852. The funeral will be held at her late residence tomorrow. Interment will be at Mount Olivet. Mrs. Doyle's surviving children are Charles E. Doyle, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Catherine Harrington, Butte, Mont.; Peter Doyle, Mrs. Elizabeth Little, Mrs. Marguerite Massey, and Thomas Doyle, Chicago.

Funeral of Mrs. Helen Valentine.

The funeral of Mrs Helen Henderson Valentine, wife of Archibald Valentine, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, 449 North State street, the Rev. T. A. Snively of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church officiating. The pallbearers were: Philip D. Armour Jr., Ogden Armour, Eames MacVeagh, Bernard Rogers, Clifford Payson, and William Lauterbach. Interment was at Oakwoods.

EYE WITNESS TELLS STORY OF SINKING OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Lieutenant B. W. Wells Jr., Flag Secretary of Schley's Squadron, Writes of the Spanish Defeat Off Santiago.

Lieutenant B. W. Wells Jr., flag secretary of Schley's squadron, on board the Brooklyn, under date of July 5, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, writes to his father, B. W. Wells of this city, as follows:

"Day before yesterday, Sunday, July 3, at about 9:30 in the morning, I was sitting in the office, when suddenly I heard the cry, 'Clear ship for action.' I felt that it could mean only one thing—that the Spanish ships were coming out, and so it proved. They stood out of the harbor with their four heavy ships leading and following were two torpedo boat destroyers. All of our ships immediately closed in toward them and opened fire. The flagship New York had made a signal about half an hour before, 'Disregard movements of Commander-in-Chief,' and had gone down to Altares, so the ships on the blockading line were Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, Texas, Brooklyn, Gloucester, and Vixen. The Massachusetts, Newark, and Marblehead were at Guantanamo, so the vessels I have named were the only ones that really were in the fight.

"The chase resolved itself into the Maria Teresa and the Colon, which were being engaged by the Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, and Texas, the two latter, however, not being able to make the speed of the Brooklyn and Oregon, were dropping astern. Consequently, it was our two ships against the two Spaniards. The fight was now hot, and we were struck many times; one man had the top of his head taken off, and another was wounded in the legs, but not seriously. These were the only casualties and both were on the Brooklyn. Very soon, however—that is, within three-fourths of an hour from the time the fight began—one of the vessels we were chasing suddenly wavered. It seemed as though it were going to head out to ram us, but apparently just then it received a heavy shell in it and it then headed for the beach on fire fore-and aft. This left only the Colon, which had been gaining somewhat, but not much. We were, however, getting up more steam and hooking on extra boilers, so very soon we began to overhaul it and drop the Oregon a little.

Story of the Fight.

"The Oregon opened fire at about 8,000 yards, with its forward thirteen-inch guns, and soon after as we were closer we opened at 6,500 yards, with our eight-inch. These shots were at pretty long range, and dropped near it. At 1:10 it headed for the beach, and at 1:15 hauled down its flag. We ran in close to it, keeping our guns trained to blow it out of the water should it make an attempt to do us injury. But it had really surrendered, and we immediately hoisted out a boat. It was manned by a volunteer crew, stripped to the waist, most of them, and the boatswain acted as coxswain. Captain Cook, as chief of staff, myself, as interpreter, and Naval Cadet Halligan in charge of the boat went over to receive the surrender. When we got on board we found the officers at the gangway, and they were courteous and polite. The Captain said he surrendered unconditionally. His sword was not demanded.

"We then returned to our ship, but on the way were ordered to go on board the New York, which had meantime come up. The surrender was reported, and we returned to the Brooklyn. We proceeded on to Santiago, where we arrived at midnight.

"Commodore Schley went aboard the Iowa to pay his respects to Admiral Cervera. He was much cast down, and said that our fire was most deadly. One of the Brooklyn's eight-inch shells went into the Maria Teresa's bow and came out at the stern, killing and wounding eighty men. On the Vizcaya alone there were 110 killed.

"The torpedo boat destroyers were sunk almost before they cleared the harbor by the terrific machine gun fire of our ships. They went ashore, I am told, within two miles of the harbor mouth. The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were beached six miles from the harbor. The Vizcaya got away twenty miles, and when the Colon surrendered it was about fifty-five miles from Santiago. We overwhelmed them.

Bravery of the Spaniards.

"The bravery of the deed on the part of the Spaniards was unquestioned. I think we were superior to them in the proportion of about 2 to 1. Some of the Spanish officers who were prisoners on board the Vixen said that on Saturday morning the Admiral and all his Captains had a conference to discuss the matter. They were forced to the attempt by orders from Blanco, Madrid, and by the clamors of the people in Spain and Santiago. The Colon did not have its heavy guns and never did have them. They were not ready when it was bought from the Italian government and it never received them. This made it much less formidable than it otherwise would have been.

"The Spanish officers said that the Merrimac did not block the channel; it was not run in the narrowest part, so that really it was no obstruction at all. This fact, however, in no way detracts from the gallantry of Hobson and his men.

"Admiral Cervera said the fire of our ships, particularly the Brooklyn, was most deadly, and it must have been, from the terrible effects produced. One other considerable advantage we had, I think, was that we had all been under fire during the several bombardments, whereas the Spaniards had not. Our men were as cool and cheerful as could be and worked with the greatest enthusiasm. When you would hear, 'There's another one on fire,' my, how they would yell, and how they cheered Schley, and the Oregon, too, for it had backed us up all through.

"When we were running back toward Santiago, after passing the Austrian man-of-war, just as we got abreast the Vizcaya one of its magazines belw up. It was a grand and terrible sight.

"The Maine has been remembered."

FURNITURE MEN'S ELECTION.

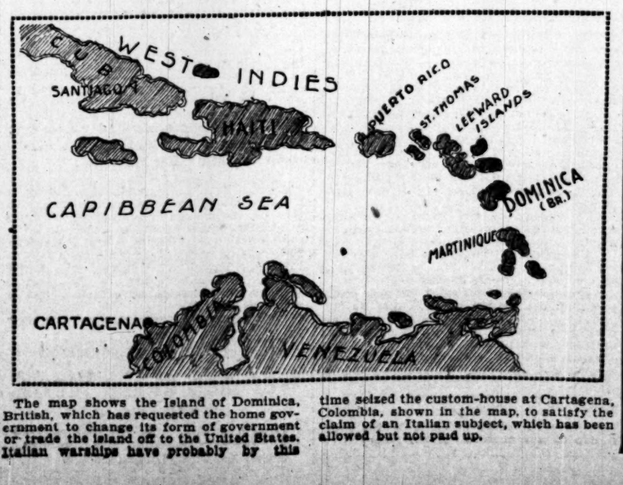
Annual Convention Adjourns After Naming Officers—Will Meet in Chicago Next Year.

The sixth annual convention of the National Retail Furniture Dealers' association, which has been in session at the Victoria Hotel for the last three days, adjourned at noon yesterday.

The final meeting of the delegates took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the election of officers was held. The most important offices were assigned to representatives of the Western States. The convention next year will be held in Chicago, but the date is not announced. The following officers were elected:

President—Simon Fish, Chicago.
Vice Presidents—H. T. Bennam, Columbus; Leon Hartmann, Chicago; George Clingman, Chicago; Michael Mulvihill, St. Louis; A. W. Bosley, Detroit; E. L. Denhard, Louisville.
Secretary and Treasurer—Myer S. Emrich, Chicago.
Executive Committee—A. J. Conroy, Cincinnati, chairman; Thomas M. Smyth, Chicago; A. H. Revell, Chicago; Lute Wile, Evansville; Harry Wolf, Chicago.

TWO POINTS OF OTHER THAN WAR INTEREST.



The map shows the Island of Dominica, British, which has requested the home government to change its form of government or trade the island off to the United States. Italian warships have probably by this time seized the custom-house at Cartagena, Colombia, shown in the map, to satisfy the claim of an Italian subject, which has been allowed but not paid up.

MUST SURELY NOW GIVE IN.

General Harrison Thinks a Request for Peace Must Follow Santiago's Fall.

LIQUID AIR CURES FEVER.

New York Traders Back Up Undervaluation Charge Against Millionaire Sloane.

COAL TRUST ROADS HARD HIT

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 14.

Former President Benjamin F. Harrison was seated in a large room on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel reading an account of the surrender of Santiago today when he was asked for his opinion of the great event. He laid down the paper, and, after a moment's reflection, said:

Thinks Spain Must Sue for Peace.

"What I think about this great event is what naturally every American citizen thinks. It is indeed a great event. Our soldiers, and particularly our volunteer soldiers, are a great source of pride to this country. They fought with a dash and vim worthy of veterans. And the heroic patriotism they displayed in their wonderful series of fights is also a source of great gratification to every American citizen.

"If the Spaniards could be judged by the standards of other nations I would say that this surrender would tend to bring about peace. But you cannot judge the Spaniard by any standard. The Spanish government had no option in this war. It was either a foreign war or a revolution at home. It chose the foreign war. Yet it seems to me that the Spanish nation, impoverished and altogether broken by the reverses it has sustained, can do nothing else than sue for peace.

"There is another subject that is of the greatest interest to us now; that is the annexation of Hawaii. In my opinion, it necessitates the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. While there was a need of this canal before, it now becomes imperative. I think that this canal will be built, and it will inure to the commercial advantage and prestige of the country."

General Harrison will leave tomorrow morning for the Adirondacks, were he will spend several weeks in roughing it.

Liquid Air to Alleviate Yellow Jack.

The yellow fever in the ranks of the soldiery in Cuba has given rise to discussion as to the quickest and most expedient method of successfully combating the disease's ravages. The most mitigating condition at the time of the "yellow jack" scourge in the Southern States in recent years was the providential appearance of a cool wave.

The government was recently approached with the idea of utilizing liquefied air as an alleviating agent. The bacillus of yellow fever has been demonstrated to lose its vitality in a temperature below the freezing point. From recent discoveries in the science studies attending liquefied air experiments it is known that any desired temperature even to 200 and 300 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, may be attained by the use of this new agent. The cost of the operation is not excessive, and the method and machinery employed is not complicated.

Charles E. Tripeler, the eminent authority on liquefied air, and who is one of the first in this country to give practical demonstrations of its possibilities, was asked today as to the practicability of using liquefied air in our army hospitals to combat yellow fever. He said:

"Yellow fever germs, as is now well known, are killed in temperatures below the freezing point or thereabouts. Liquefied air will give that or any other low temperature desired, and in a quick, clean, sanitary, and most wholesome way.

"The system can be used not only in land hospitals but also on shipboard. All that is necessary is a well-insulated room to keep the heat out. Two or three inches of curled hair or felt between all partitions and double doors and windows are all that are needed to make liquefied air effective in its cold-producing qualities. Mr. Allen and the other government officials were afraid that it might cut up capers, as it is not universally known as yet. It will not. Liquefied air is absolutely harmless except in contact or in combination with explosives. The only harm it can do is to freeze anything immersed in it.

"The government couldn't have hired me at any price to go into a fever district in peace times, but if they ask me to do so now I would go cheerfully in the cause of patriotism. And I have great faith in my liquid air to prevent or to cure yellow fever. I could set up a plant in Cuba in less than ten days and the entire cost would be at the greatest possible maximum $5,000.

"One advantage of using this method of fighting yellow fever is that no 'immune' doctors and nurses are necessary. Any one can go in a yellow fever room where the liquid air is being used with the utmost safety. I am not afraid to go and I am afraid of yellow fever. I've got that much faith in liquid air."

Affidavits Support Charge of Undervaluation.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade prepared its answer today to the charge made against its agents by W. D. Sloane, the millionaire carpet dealer, who wrote a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Gage protesting that representatives of the board had annoyed and insulted him and his wife on their arrival from Europe on June 30 last and interfered with the work of the customs inspectors. The board's men registered a complaint to the customs officers which resulted in raising Mr. Sloane's valuation on his effects from $1,000 to $2,500, on which he was required to pay duty.

William F. Russell, a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, in an affidavit forwarded to Secretary Gage, declares that he believed Mr. Sloane's effects were worth at least four times as much as his sworn declaration showed, that the increased valuation was that of a government appraiser, and he denies that he spoke to any member of the Sloane family disrespectfully.

The board further insists that Mr. Sloane swore falsely to his declaration, and that his anger was caused not by any affront given by its agents but by the fact that the millionaire was caught trying to cheat the government and made to pay $900 more duty than his own declaration called for.

"This," said Secretary J. A. Heckman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, "will serve to show some striking contrasts. There is a Scotchman, who came on the same ship with Mr. Sloane, now in Ludlow Street Jail, who swore that he had no dutiable goods. Twenty sets of watch works were discovered in the pockets of his coat, valued at $150. He is now, as he ought to be, in Ludlow Street Jail. Mr. Sloane swore that he had but $1,000 of dutiable goods when the government appraiser found $2,500 worth. Mr. Sloane is not in Ludlow Street Jail."

Coal Trust Roads Are Hard Hit.

By far the hardest knock which the anthracite coal trust roads have received since J. P. Morgan dictated the last combination was given today, when it became known in Wall street that the independent coal operators had subscribed money with which to construct their own road from the coal fields to tide water. All of the capital necessary has been provided, surveys have been made, rights of way and terminals have been secured, and the work probably will be done within the year.

The grievance of the coal operators against the trust railways is of long standing. The injustice of the net charge of $1.60 for hauling a ton of coal from the mines to tidewater has weighed most heavily upon the individual miners.

As a result of this charge the mines have been working less than three days each week, the miners have exhausted their credits with the company stores, and ruin stared the operators in the face. Bituminous coal, which has been sold at tidewater for $1.45 a ton, has cut seriously into the business.

In sheer desperation the operators organized their own railway corporation. It is known as the New York, Wyoming and Western, the main line of which will run as near an air line as possible from Scranton to tidewater. One objective point en route will be Belvidere, N. J., where connection with the Lehigh and Hudson road, which crosses New Jersey to the Poughkeepsie bridge, will be made. This road has been secured as an ally, and will give a direct line to New England points.

The capitalization of the company has not been announced, though it is estimated that the entire cost will not exceed $10,000,000. Scranton capitalists are behind the deal, all of them largely interested in the coal mines.

Rouss May Be Cured of Blindness.

The most famous blind man in this country is being cured. A reporter who saw John F. Martin, the substitute for Charles Broadway Rouss, stone blind a year ago, saw him again today and employed tests which leave no possibility of doubt as to the ability of Martin to see many things, and, more than that, of his growing ability to see more things.

The cure is made possible by the discovery of a system of medication by inhalation. The system, of which George H. Cassidy of 220 West Forty-fifth street is discoverer, has been in use several years in the treatment of various diseases, but has only recently been used in cases of blindness.

After nine weeks of actual treatment Martin appeared yesterday for the first semi-public test. Those who were present saw him walk down the hall of Mr. Cassidy's home and into the room.

Every person in the audience was asked to make tests. Martin stood near a window when the light was thrown well upon each observer. He described the dress, tie, collar, shoes, and appearance of a reporter who stood before him. He could see a coin in the reporter's hand, but could not tell whether it was a quarter or a half dollar. He identified a key, a cigar, a pencil, and when an evening paper announcing the fall of Santiago was shown he picked out the headlines, but could not read the letters which ran close together.

Tests by others, including Dr. Michael, were equally satisfactory. Martin could closely identify objects which had outlines. Mr. Cassidy says that within a few weeks Martin will be able to read the newspapers, and that his sight will be as good as ever. He is able now to distinguish figures two inches in length several feet away when they are separated.

Attempt to Smuggle Chinese in a Box.

The news of a new scheme to get Chinese into this country in spite of the provisions of the exclusion act reached the Chinese inspectors of this city today. Chief of Police Lane of Hudson, N. Y., discovered the plot.

Six Chinese were found in the hay loft of the St. Charles Hotel barn at Hudson, on their way to this city, last night. The men had come from Montreal and got to Albany without being discovered. Just how they managed to get so far will be the subject of an investigation. From what the Chinese inspectors now know of the case the Chinese were evidently shipped over the line in a big dry goods box as freight.

When Chief of Police Lane discovered the game the men had just got out of a big packing case. A soap box was nailed on one end of the case and in this the men rested their feet. With the Chinese was Charles Briggs of Albany, who drove the wagon that carried the big box. He was promptly placed under arrest. Briggs said that he got the box full of Chinamen at Albany.

All sorts of schemes have been tried to get Chinese into this country since the exclusion act went into force several years ago. The most popular one was to have the Chinese swear they were returning from a visit to China; that they had been here before, and that a "father" lived in New York. Many Chinamen got into the country in this way.

The "freight route," however, as tried yesterday, is entirely new, and so is the scheme to bring the immigrants so far below the line. Inspector Brown will perhaps bring his prisoners to this city for a hearing in the United States Court. They will be deported if it is proved that they came into the country over the border.

Could Not Die While in Suspense.

When the history of the gallant Seventy-first comes to be written the death of Mrs. Jessie Halley Clark will not be recorded in its pages. And yet she was as truly one of war's victims as the men of the regiment who died in the trenches about Santiago. Anxiety over the safety of her son, Corporal Alexander Halley Clark of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, was the real cause of her death.

Mrs. Clark, who was the wife of Captain William C. Clark, retired from the Seventy-first, had in a great measure recovered from an illness, but her worry about her son and the lack of information whether he was among the missing was too much for her shattered constitution. She died on Monday evening at her home, 240 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn. The next morning a letter from the son to his mother came from the seat of war. It told her to go to the country to get well and remain until he came back. It will be many days before the son learns of the deep agony of his mother's death bed. She could not die, she told her family, until she learned whether her boy was dead or alive.

So great was the mother's suffering that the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church sent a telegram to President McKinley setting forth the facts and begging for information. The President at once communicated with Colonel Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first, telling him to report whether Corporal Clark was dead or alive and not to let him know of the inquiry if alive. The President was enabled to telegraph to the dying mother that her son was well and in good health.

When this good news was told to her Mrs. Clark became calm and said, "It is well." Then she passed peacefully away.

English Ship Overhauled and Let Go.

The British steamship Jason, Captain Frazer, from South American ports, arrived last night after a passage of seven days from Annatto Bay. Captain Frazer reports having encountered terrific gales off the Southern coast. For thirty-four hours he was beaten about so that progress was impossible. On July 8 at 3 o'clock in the morning Captain Frazer ran among a squadron of seven United States warships, twenty miles to the east of Cape Maysi. The warships were lying to and all had their lights out. The gunboat Machias overhauled the Jason, and after learning its name, that of its Captain, and its destination, allowed it to proceed on its voyage.

Two days later, while coming up the coast in the teeth of a lively northeaster, the Jason sighted a large auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the St. Paul, steaming south at full speed. The St. Paul sailed from here on July 9, bound for Santiago with a cargo of ammunition. The Eighth Regiment of Ohio was also on board.

Howard Gould Controls Pneumatic Tube Lines.

The Tubular Dispatch company and the New York Mail and Transportation company have passed into the control of Howard Gould, who succeded John E. Milholland as President last Friday.

The companies have practically a monopoly of all the existing or immediate projected systems of pneumatic mail and merchandise delivery in New York. The Tubular Dispatch company owns the circuits from the Produce Exchange to the postoffice and to the Grand Central Station. It controls the New York Mail and Transportation company, which owns lines over the Brooklyn Bridge and in Brooklyn borough.

The parent company is capitalized at $2,100,000, while the Mail and Transportation company has a capital stock of $1,000,000. One of the assets of the company is a contract from the government for transporting mails, which amounts to $172,000 a year.

FOREIGN POWER OFFERS BRIBE TO BRITISH OFFICER.

Signalman of Training Ship Ganges Steals Naval Code and Is Disgraced—United States Not in the Deal.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 14.—Some sensation has been created here by the report published that William Matthews, signalman of the British training ship Ganges, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and dismissal from the service with disgrace for stealing the confidential signal book to sell to some foreign power.

A news agency circulated the report the foreign power, whose representatives had tempted Matthews with a big bribe, was the United States, and that the transaction took place at Falmouth when the Topeka and Summers, torpedo boat, were lying there.

The actual transfer of the signal book was never acomplished, as Matthews became remorseful or frightened and destroyed the book and deserted.

I was informed at the United States embassy that the statement is a fabrication, and a high British Admiralty official declared tonight the United States was not the power referred to. As a matter of fact, Matthews stole the book at Malta, and it is believed France was the power concerned.

CELEBRATE SANTIAGO'S FALL.

Enthusiastic Popular Demonstration at Rock Island in Honor of the Victory.

Rock Island, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The fall of Santiago was celebrated here by the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. Tonight the people turned out in the streets and speeches were made from the balcony of the Harper Hotel by Mayor Medill, William McEniry, C. J. Seale, E. W. Hurst, and M. M. Sturgeon of this city; J. W. White of Rock Falls, Ill.; J. G. Johnson of Peabody, Kas., and I. M. Brock of Aledo. Bands played patriotic airs and the populace cheered Dewey, Hobson, Schley, and Shafter, and Company A of this city, which is at Santiago.

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GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Welded Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia of about 82 miles of Welded Steel Pipes of from 26 to 29 inches internal diameter. Form of tender with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas. In Europe at the Office of the Agent General for Western Australia, 15 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Welded Steel Pipes," are to be delivered addressed, either to the Agent-General, at his Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.

C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Riveted Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia of about 246 miles of Riveted Steel Pipes of about 31 inches internal diameter. Form of tender, with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe, at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Riveted Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to Agent-General at the Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.

C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 416 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., July 25, 1898, for furnishing 1,500 Drums, 2,000 Drumheads, batter, 2,000 Drumheads, snare, 1,000 pairs Drum Sticks, 1,000 Fifes—250 Ab, 250 Bb; 1,000 Handlitters, 1,000 Music Stands. Full information may be obtained on application to undersigned. F. B. JONES, Lieut. Col. and Chief Qr. Mr. U. S. Volunteers.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 416 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., July 25, 1898, for furnishing 50,000 Woolen Blankets, 250,000 pairs Cotton Stockings, brown mixed, 50,000 pairs Shoes, Russia, 75,000 pairs Suspenders. Full information may be obtained on application to undersigned. F. B. JONES, Lieut. Col. & Chief Qr. Mr. U. S. Volunteers.

ROWLAND'S $500 IS GONE.

CONFIDING NEW-YORKER TRUSTS A WAITER WITH A BIG BILL.

Hands a Piece of Paper Representing That Amount to Fred Keller in Payment for Luncheon at the Grand Pacific—He Is Still Waiting for His Change and the Police Are Looking for the Late Table Attendant Who Took the Money.

E. D. M. Rowland of New York City will probably be exceedingly chary hereafter of instrusting waiters with $500 bills to have changed in payment for luncheons. As the result of an experiment of that kind at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon Mr. Rowland is mourning the loss of a $500 bill, while the police and private detectives are earnestly searching for Fred Keller, a waiter in the main dining-room of that hotel.

Mr. Kerr and Mr. Glennie, proprietors of the hotel, say Mr. Rowland had about $80 in small bills in his pocket at the time he handed the waiter the $500 bill, which money, they say, he exhibited in the office of the hotel when complaining of having lost the $500. They both condemned what they pronounced the great carelessness of Mr. Rowland in intrusting such a sum of money in the hands of a waiter.

Mr. Rowland was averse to discussing the subject at all, remarking: "Why, I simply paid $500 for my lunch; that is all there is to it."

It is understood, however, that he has retained Attorney W.B. Keep with the purpose of holding the proprietors of the Grand Pacific to account for the money he lost.

Not a Grand Pacific Guest.

Mr. Rowland arrived at the Auditorium Annex from the West in the morning, and registered as "E. D. M. Rowland and party." He is probably about 30 years old and is said to be a member of a prominent and wealthy New York family.

In company with two friends he entered the main dining-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The party was waited upon by Keller, who had been employed in that room only two days. The bill for the lunch amounted to between $6 and $7, in payment of which Rowland tendered a $500 bill. Keller, after a moment's hesitation, took it and went to the desk of the cashier, Miss Severance, and asked if she could change it. Receiving a negative reply, he went down to the business office on the main floor and presented the money to Miss Long, the cashier there. She also was unable to make change, and she told Keller to take the bill to the treasurer's room on the second floor.

Keller took the elevator and got off at the second floor, but instead of going to the treasurer's room he made his way to the rear stairway, secured his coat and hat, and disappeared through the rear entrance of the hotel.

Rowland Demands His Change.

Mr. Rowland, after waiting ten or fifteen minutes for the return of Keller, suspected something was wrong. He went at once to the main office of the hotel, made a statement of the facts in the case, and demanded the amount due him.

A hurried search proved that Keller had disappeared with the money, whereupon Mr. Kerr, who was in the rear office, was made aware of the facts in the case. His indignation over the fact that Rowland intrusted a strange waiter with a $500 bill mastered all his other emotions and without any ceremony he took Rowland to task for it. Rowland resented Mr. Kerr's remarks, and there was a warm wordy passage between the two, until Mr. Glennie appeared on the scene and somewhat mollified Mr. Rowland's anger, shortly after which Mr. Rowland left.

The police were at once notified and a description was given of Keller. It was thought he would soon be apprehended. He has been in the city hardly more than a week, having come here from Cincinnati. He is said to have worked at St. Louis and several other of the larger Western cities.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Walker-Kaufman and Gilmour-Gilliard Weddings—St. Mark's Parish Tea Party—Departures.

The marriage of Miss Lydia M. Walker, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Walker, to the Rev. C. M. Kaufman, pastor of the Dearborn Street United Evangelical Church, was celebrated last evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 678 Sheffield avenue. The bride's father performed the ceremony in the presence of 100 relatives and friends.

The wedding of Miss Mary Gilmour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilmour of Diamond, Ill., to Mr. James Gilliard of Chicago will be celebrated on Aug. 31 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Carbon Hills, Ill. The Rev. J. F. Jamieson will officiate. The bride's cousin, Miss Anna McArthur, will be the maid of honor. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Isaac Bull. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliard will reside in Chicago.

The women of St. Mark's parish have issued invitations for a tea party to be given in the pavilion, Campbell avenue and Thomas street, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Robert W. Roloson, Mrs. L. Roddin, and Mr. Walter L. Roloson sailed yesterday for Mackinac.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Trude and the Misses Trude expect to leave soon for Idaho, to remain two months.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a mauve taffetas petticoat, by Newfirm, trimmed with



MAUVE PETTICOAT.

guipure and mauve taffetas.—New York Herald.

Judge Hutchinson as Defendant.

Judge Hutchinson was defendant yesterday in a suit brought by the City Lumber company before Judge Ball to recover $700 for lumber delivered to the contractors who built a house for the Judge. Testimony was given to show he had paid the contract price, but Judge Ball ruled that he must pay the claim if the contractor failed to do so.

Government contracts name "Ivory Soap" as the standard of purity and excellence for toilet and general use.



He—"Lord Noodle does not look up to the mark. He fancies that his brain is affected in some way." She—"Nonsense. I wonder he worries about a little thing like that."—Judy.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

For "Pity's" Sake.

All the world loves a lover, as we know; but from time immemorial all the lassies have loved the soldier laddie. And even though they have no time to look upon us, we watch them off and out of sight with our hearts in our eyes. There are others besides us girls who have noses out of joint. We don't want to go to teas or receptions and dances now to chat or dance with mere unbraided, ungunned men. Let them glue their eyes to their newspapers all they like—we don't want them even to look at us. For we are leaning out the window to look and wave after the passing boys in blue, who, after all, are the only men worth looking at in the whole world at present; and they are going away. George in his sailor suit and white braid holds the center of the stage to the exclusion of all confectionery frock coats, Prince Alberts, dress suits, canes, and tall hats whatsoever. "She wished that heaven had made her such a man." But as heaven did not see fit to do so she will stay at home and think what she can do to lighten the horrors of war which may come.

I have sat in a circle of middle-aged, gentle, proper-looking ladies, mothers of girls of my own age, and listened open-mouthed to the tales of their doings in the "late unpleasantness." One would never have dared to imagine half the capers that some dignified matrons had once cut in the name of compassion. One would never have dared to confess to their own indiscretion half as wild as any of their escapades for sweet pity's sake. And yet, as they came to compare notes of correspondence and interchange of photographs and tokens—forgetting, I believe, the presence of a dissilusionized junior among them—I gleaned points and suggestions for future improvement, which, I dare say, will scandalize them when reviewed impersonally a second time.

I heard one white-haired dame, of whose gentle blue eyes I have always had a vague suspicion, confess how she carried on a tremendous pen-and-paper flirtation with a young Colonel, to whose chance attention she had introduced herself by means of a round robin in the toe of a home-knit stocking. I heard her tell brazenly of his first reply to her haphazard note of cheer, and how this was followed up by a correspondence fast and furious between them, which, however, came to naught when he begged to know her real name and asked permission to come and see her when he got his furlough. But here, she said, her courage failed, and she dropped the correspondence. Yet fancy, under any circumstances, my friend Grace's sedate little mother entering into an anonymous correspondence with a stranger! They must both of them have been fairly weak-spirited, however. They spoiled a nice romance.

Then a second prunes and prism matron, the Judge's literary wife, blushingly acknowledged to having spread broadcast leaves of sentimental verses, pinned into the waistbands of certain white garments which her girlish fingers had prepared. She told how she had to be careful lest her mother should see her do it, "for mother was strict," but how she managed to send a tender postscript with every piece of her handiwork. But as she dared not sign name or address the reception accorded these was as she said "merely conjectural." Just what one would expect of the Judge's wife. How tame! I shall improve on their recipe.

Several of the "girls" grew quite excited over remembrances of the "novel" which they had collaborated and sent bulkily to a favorite company of volunteers, leaving that body to complete the last chapter to its own taste. The names of the characters, it seems, were also left blank, to be filled in by the young officers according to their individual taste. There were four girls who wrote, and four girls in the story. They told also how this last unfinished chapter, half written at mess the day before, had stopped a bullet from reaching the Captain's breast on the field at Gettysburg. And the Captain's wife blushed as she added: "I have it now in my desk at home. And my name is the first word of the chapter."

Mrs. Parley must have been an extremely pretty girl in the last war, for she still retains the soft coloring and pale gold hair which make her deep brown eyes seem all the darker. She had been scraping lint at the town hall, she said, and when a large box was ready to send she conceived the daring idea of inclosing something from herself to the recipient. She had nothing to send but her own photograph, and, accordingly, she slipped the same into an envelope, wrote an assumed name but her correct address underneath, and begged the one who received it to reply in kind. It was not many weeks before she found among her mail the photograph of a handsome young officer, who, with earnest compliments to the lady of the photograph, begged for a correspondence, saying that he was wounded and not expected to live, the letter having been written by his friend. Of course she replied ("Of course," mind you; this was Peter's mother who was speaking!), and after that she heard from him every week. Then for some time there was no news, and she believed he must be dead. She wrote to him again, but received no reply, and, she confessed, she began to feel badly—how badly the color of Peter's mother's cheeks now attested.

At last one afternoon she saw some one in uniform coming down the road, his arm in a sling, his face pale. Without half understanding why, she went out, down the garden path, to the gate to meet him. Here she paused. "Well, is that all?" some one asked eagerly. "Yes, that is about all," she answered. "Of course, it was Major Parley," I ventured to suggest, disappointed that the result was so conventional.

"Well, no," she said, with a twinkle in her eye, as she looked at me. "No, it wasn't Major Parley." I pricked up my ears, scenting a sensation. "You see, this man had not sent his own picture, and he was homely. He had red hair—and his name was Biggle. I went back into the house."

"But it was Major Parley's picture you had?" I persisted.

"Yes; Major Parley had written the letters for him, and Biggle had sent the Major's picture for fun. I learned all this afterward."

There was one maiden lady in the circle—by the way, we were all hemming cooks' aprons for the regiment service. She had been listening to the last story with deep interest, a flush of excitement on her usually pale and sallow cheeks. She was the last person one would suspect of having a romance, and of coquetry we believed her absolutely incapable. But she spoke when Mrs. Parley had finished.

"I did almost exactly the same thing with my photograph," she said gently, "and I was a pretty girl then."

"And what happened to yours?" laughed one of the other ladies lightly. "Did you get one in return, and did it turn out to be a fraud, like Mr. Biggle's?"

"No," said the spinster, "it was his own. He came and I saw him once. But after that we heard of Bull Run; and he never came any more." And this accounts for many things.

If we have camps and a long war and hospitals of wounded—which heaven forbid!—we shall all be set to making garments and rolling bandages, scraping lint, and hemming towels. And I am getting out my paper and pencils and hunting up all the pictures of pretty girls which I can find, in order to provide a prize in every package. I know of one dignified woman's club which intends to furnish pipes and tobacco for a favorite company. But I have a better scheme than that. I propose to keep George's battleship stocked with literature and art which shall dispel the blues, but cheer the boys in blue.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Reform Association Election.

At a meeting of the Civil Service Reform association of Chicago at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Frank H. Scott; Vice Presidents, Frank O. Lowden and N. A. Partridge. These officials are given power to appoint an Executive committee and a secretary and treasurer.

Physician Captures a Robber.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—Hewitt Duncan, who hails from Indiana, attempted to hold up Dr. Charles W. Hall in his office this afternoon. Hall grappled with the highwayman, and after a terrific struggle succeeded in holding him until assistance came.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Divorce not being tolerated by the Catholic Church, Prince Philip of Coburg applied to the Pope a few weeks ago for the dissolution of his marriage from Princess Louise of Belgium, this being the only means by which as a Catholic he could rid himself of his wife.

But the Pontiff, who is well acquainted with the character and antecedents of Prince Philip, and who notoriously has regarded him with a well justified abhorrence ever since the part which the Prince played in the ignoble tragedy of Mayerling, and in connection with the death of Archduke Rudolph, absolutely declined to take any notice whatsoever of the application.

Indeed, he caused Prince Philip to be informed that he did not even propose to cause any inquiry to be made into the case. It is a somewhat strange coincidence that the Pope should have received an identically similar application just this time ten years ago from Crown Prince Rudolph, who was anxious at the time to obtain a dissolution or annulment of his marriage from his wife, the Archduchess Stephanie, the younger sister of Princess Louise of Coburg, so as to enable him to wed his belle amie, Baroness Marie Vetzera. Of course, the Pontiff refused compliance with the request of the Crown Prince precisely in the same manner that he has turned a deaf ear to the application of Philip.

There is absolutely no truth in the dispatches from Europe, according to which Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austro-Hungary, has become affianced to Princess Marie Louise of Great Britain, eldest daughter of that Duke of Cumberland who was born Crown Prince of Hanover, is de jure sovereign Duke of Brunswick, and sits in the British House of Peers, being a great-grandson of King George III. of Great Britain.

The people who have started this story are manifestly ignorant of the fact that the statutes of the Imperial House of Hapsburg strictly prohibit the marriage of any of its members with Princes or Princesses born Protestants.

Curiously enough, this prohibition does not extend to members of the Greek Church, and there have already been at least two cases of matrimonial alliances between the House of Hapsburg and the imperial family of Russia.

When Archduke Francis Ferdinand weds, therefore, it will be absolutely necessary that he should marry some Catholic Princess or else a Russian Grandduchess, and for the present I see no reason to modify the statement which I made some time ago on high authority that when Francis Ferdinand does marry it will be found that his bride will be young Archduchess Elizabeth, who made her first communion the other day at Vienna in the presence of the entire court, and who is the only child of the late Crown Prince Rudolph and of the widowed Archduchess Stephanie.

The court of Athens, as well as society in the Greek capital, have just lost one of their most picturesque figures by the suicide of General Ralli at the advanced age of 97. Born in the second year of the present century at Constantinople, the General rivaled Ninon de l'Enclos in his amazing juvenility. He was educated at the Military Academy of Woolwich in England, but did not wait to graduate, hastening to Greece to take part in the war of independence, fighting alongside of the great poet, Lord Byron.

In spite of his years he remained until the hour of his death passionately fond of dancing and of riding. No ball was complete without him, and he was among the most indefatigable of the dancers, while on the day of his suicide he had just returned home from a two hours' sharp canter on horseback.

He prided himself especially on his successes with the fair sex, and used to pose as a terrible Don Juan, his pretensions in this respect being humored by Athenian society, which finds it impossible to take even the old beau's death seriously.

For it seems that previous to blowing his brains out he wrote a letter commencing with the words, "My God, I have sinned, sinned, sinned," and which then went on to say that he was so overcome with remorse by the number of lives of the fair sex that he had ruined that he could no longer bear to live.

The General is a member of that Ralli family which has numerous representatives in this country, which has played so great a part in the modern history of Greece, and which is so prominent in the political as well as in the financial and commercial circles of the Hellenic Kingdom.

I hear that King Leopold, thoroughly disgusted with Ostend since the view from his residence there has been entirely cut off by one of his wealthy subjects, who democratically declined to modify the architecture of his villa to accord with his sovereign's wishes, has definitely shaken the dust off his feet against this popular resort, with which he has been so long identified, and is building for himself a new marine residence at Mariakerke on the tract of territory now being developed by the English syndicate formed by the late "Colonel" North, the "nitrate king." Leopold has presented his Ostend residence to the municipality of the place on the understanding that it is to be converted into a museum.

The Duke of Parma, who was deprived of his sovereignty by the late King Victor Emmanuel nearly forty years ago, and who is a member of the House of Bourbon, has just become a father for the eighteenth time. The Duchess, who is his second wife, has given birth to a Princess, so that his family now consists of eleven daughters and seven sons.

He is the owner of the Château of Chambord in France, as well as the father-in-law of the Princess of Bulgaria, while his father, Duke Charles III. of Parma, one of the most dissolute and execrated of European sovereigns, addicted to the most hideous vices, was murdered in 1854 under circumstances which led the authorities of his Duchy to decide that it would be preferable to make no investigation of the crime or any attempt to capture and punish the assassins.

The latter are known to have come to this country, and a few years ago I remember one of them dying in Philadelphia in the hospital there after making a full confession of his crime.

Countess Anastasia Kielmansegg, the Russian wife of the Governor of Lower Austria and of the City of Vienna, deserves the good will of all those who are fond of the bicycle. The latter, for some reason or other, has never been favored by the Austrian authorities, who in the past have subjected riders to all kinds of intolerable restrictions, barring them altogether from the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis, and insisting that they should trundle their cycles by hand in others.

It was in vain that the Crown Princess Stephanie, the Archduchess Maria Josefa, and other cycling ladies of the imperial family protested. Their influence effected nothing against the opposition of the authorities.

Thereupon Countess Kielmansegg resolved to take up the cause of the oppressed cyclists and induced her husband to issue an edict abolishing all the most odious restrictions.

This edict having now come into force is known throughout the Emperor's dominions as "Lex Anastasia." The poet Hood immortalized the name of an eighteenth century Countess Kielmansegg in connection with her "Golden Leg." Will no Austrian poet now arise to glorify the "Countess of the Golden Wheel"?

YOUNG BAPTISTS MEET.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION AT BUFFALO.

Ten Thousand Delegates Registered on the Opening Day—At Noon the Convention Joins in Silent Prayer for the Surrender of the City of Santiago and After Dinner the News of the Capitulation of the Spanish Army Is Received with Cheers.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—The usual addresses of welcome opened the eighth annual convention of the Baptists' Young People's union this morning. Before 10 o'clock over 10,000 delegates had registered and received their badges. The sessions are held in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory, the regiment that was not called out because only 70 per cent of the members volunteered.

President John N. Chapman of Chicago delivered the first address. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago took up the subject of the war.

"When you say 'Remember the Maine,'" said Professor Small, "do you mean revenge? If you do, then you are anti-Christian. When you say 'Remember the Maine,' do you mean an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth? If you do, you are advocating poor Judaism quite against modern teaching. But if when you say 'Remember the Maine' you mean you will do all in your power to make it impossible in the future for treachery to attack bravery then the cry is a good one."

After the address had been finished the Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., of Chicago announced just at noon that it was reported that the bombardment of Santiago was to begin at that moment. At his suggestion all joined in silent prayer that the flow of blood might be stopped, and that the Spaniards might surrender the city before a shot was fired.

In the afternoon Dr. Chivers interrupted the business proceedings to make the announcement that Santiago had surrendered, and the union broke into prolonged cheering.

Presenting the Annual Report.

The annual report was in part as follows:

"The Baptist Young People's Union of America has just completed its first cycle of seven years. Its growth has been phenomenal; yet it is still in its initial and formative stage. The distinctive features—federation, education, and denomination—give new direction to the movement and make its forces contributory, not only to the development of the religious life of the individual, but also to the enlargement of the life and activities of our denomination.

"The year just closed has been marked by intensive rather extensive development. In 1897 the work of State and provincial organizations had already been carried so far as to include nearly all our vast territory. Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Wyoming, and New Mexico alone remain unorganized. Much, however, remains to be done to fill up this framework and make it instinct with life and well-directed energy.

"The development of the work in the South has been one of the outstanding features of the year. New unions have been established and the movement has gained a force which promises to be far reaching and cumulative.

"One of the partial compensations for the strife of war upon which our nation has entered in freedom's name is the quickening of the consciousness of a common life. Differences have been forgotten; dividing lines have been obliterated; in enlistment in a great common cause there has been a fusing of the nation's life. Today in the face of a common foe there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but one nation, loyal and indivisible, all hearts pulsating with the passions of a noble patriotism.

New Manifestation of Patriotism.

"The conditions which have evoked this new manifestation of patriotism have also strengthened the bond of union with our brethren in the Dominion of Canada. Whatever may be the outcome of present discussions concerning an Anglo-American alliance, the events of the last few months have surely brought the two great branches of our common English-speaking stock closer together, and will tend towards a mutual good understanding. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack will float proudly side by side as banners of brotherhood and harbingers of a new era for humanity.

"No feature of our work shows more marked development than the junior department.

"A reduction of $1,196 has been made in the indebtedness, the liabilities in excess of assets being now only $1,026.

"The progress of our work has been hampered by the burden of debt, and we call upon all our young people and upon all friends of the cause in the churches for prompt and generous help to remove the burden. We have reached the stage of self-support and with our incumbrance removed would need to make no further appeal."

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

SHE IS ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Mrs. Edwards Hughes Under Arrest at Mason City, Ia., Charged with Poisoning Her Husband.

Mason City, Ia., July 14.—Mrs. Edwards Hughes was today bound over to the grand jury on the charge of murdering her husband. Mr. Hughes died last April. In June facts developed pointing to foul play. The body was exhumed and the stomach sent to Professor Haynes of Chicago, who found arsenic therein sufficient to kill. Mrs. Hughes was immediately arrested. She is out on $4,000 bail.

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Blue Serges—*$13.50 values*—**$10.00.**

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New lines—just in—a blue serge suit far beyond the ordinary, $25.
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294 1 minute, San Francisco, July 31, 1889.
309 1 minute, Clear Lake, Iowa, July, 1891.
293 1 minute, Indianapolis, Aug. 7, 1891.
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IS SWEPT BY SANTIAGO.

WALL STREET RESPONDS TO THE FAVORABLE WAR NEWS.

Quotations Are Buoyant and Advances Are Scored Throughout the Whole List—Confidential Advices Early in the Day Prepare the Speculators for the Surrender of the Cuban City—War Loan Is a Lesson to European Countries.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, July 14.—[Special.]—Yellow fever depression whipped the stock market hurriedly today. Santiago news swept everything aside. Quotations became buoyant. Advances are scored throughout the whole list. A tremendous addition was made to the short interest in the scare business of yesterday, yellow fever sensationalism being supplemented by hysterical suggestions that we were on the verge of a war with Germany over Philippine entanglements.

Probably two-thirds of the sales at the bottom in Wednesday's decline were for the account of the smaller speculators of Wall street, who have for a long time past been waiting for an excuse on which to base bear trades.

As was last night pointed out in these dispatches, the character of yesterday's selling and yesterday's buying differed widely, for the buyers included the strongest and keenest men in the financial world. Among such men the influential factors at the moment have to do with the unexampled abundance of cheap money.

The market showed strength today in advance of definite news of Santiago's surrender; quiet, confidential information from Washington early in the day left no doubt as to what must soon be the success of our arms. Following the good feeling which this Cuban victory creates, there is to be forthwith the supplement of the fact that the government's new loan is subscribed over and over again. An object lesson this is, not only to investors at home but to financial interests throughout the world. And the quick result is bound to show in the taking of American stocks and bonds by European investors on a scale beyond all recent precedent.

Our railway rate situation is not materially improved, but an ultimatum accredited to the Pennsylvania railway management is exerting influence.

Again Atchison preferred was the most active stock on the list, and inside interests as well as London were buyers.

Conferences were held today between representatives of Western steel properties, at which were discussed many details of the consolidation scheme. Both Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron stocks were active. Illinois Central recovered sharply, selling at 110. Illinois Central is the one railroad corporation subscribing for government bonds, its subscription amounting to $2,000,000, which is an indication of the financial prosperity of the company.

Sugar trust continues notably strong despite the daily bearish bulletins regarding trade wars. Sugar insiders are not bearish on the stock. American Spirits interests are suspected of selling the stock, although they are talking bullish on them. Former Governor Flower returned to town today and tonight his friends are talking with renewed bullishness on the Flower properties.

Again the bond market was strong, there being a heavy demand for many hitherto inactive securities.

The traders are whipping about in Hawaii sugar, but insiders are doing nothing in the stock. Mr. Spreckels has been out of town for some time.

London interests are buyers of Louisville and Nashville, apparently on favorable news not yet known in New York. Manhattan recovered today, and insiders are talking of favorable developments close at hand.

Houses with out of town connections were buyers of stock this afternoon. Speculative sentiment throughout the country seems to be improving steadily.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

News of the Surrender of Santiago Sends Prices Upward.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The stock market showed a firm resistance to pressure all day, and when the news was received that Santiago had surrendered on our terms a vigorous upward movement set in which wiped out a large part of the losses incurred in yesterday's bear raid. The fear of the introduction of yellow fever into this country, if it should gain a foothold among our forces, had as much to do with yesterday's declines as did the fears of a military setback. This was indicated by the sharp recovery today in such stocks as Louisville and Nashville and Southern railway preferred. There was a brief period of depression at the opening due to sympathy with London, where the belief prevailed that the Spaniards would refuse to surrender Santiago, and thus necessitate a long siege. The local bears early evinced uneasiness, and bought stocks to cover short contracts, put out with great confidence yesterday. Their confidence had been unsettled, not only by the strong belief expressed in official circles in Washington that Santiago would surrender, but also by a realization that the favorable effect of the success of the government loan would have to be met. The covering movement was aided by a raid upon the anthracite group, which yielded easily and dragged the market back to near last night's level, about which it drifted sluggishly until the final upward movement. Net gains in most active stocks were near a point, and in some cases, notably Omaha and Hawaiian commercial, gains exceeded 2 points. The entire absorption of the government loan by small subscriptions seems practically assured. There is no doubt that this will release considerable money held by banks, corporations, and syndicates as reserves against bids for large amounts of the bonds. As an object lesson of the wealth and resources of the country this subscription of a $200,000,000 loan bearing interest below the ruling savings bank rate is expected to have a striking effect. The movement in speculative bonds continued large today, and the upward course of prices was resumed, traders covering short contracts put out yesterday. Total sales, $3,920,000. United States 5s and old 4s, coupon, declined ¼ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today were 228,600 shares, including 24,055 Atchison pfd; 7,168 Burlington; 5,020 Louisville and Nashville; 10,385 Manhattan; 4,540 Missouri, Kansas and Texas pfd; 3,335 New Jersey Central; 3,010 New York Central; 6,180 Reading; 5,705 Rock Island; 11,355 St. Paul; 11,120 Texas Pacific; 9,312 Union Pacific pfd; 7,102 Spirits; 7,680 Tobacco; 3,675 People's Gas; 19,007 Sugar; 10,490 Rubber.

Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent; last loan 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@486 for demand and at 484¼@484½ for 60 days. Posted rates 485½ and 487. Commercial bills, 483¾. Silver certificates, 59½@59½. Bar silver, 59⅛. Mexican dollars, 45⅞. Government bonds weak; State bonds dull; railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— July 14.	July 13
Am. Sugar	17,900	134½	132⅞	134⅜	133⅛
Am. Tobacco	7,400	121¼	120	121	118⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	100	21	21	21	21
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	10	94½	94½	94½	.....
Am. Express	120	130	130	130	.....
Adams Express	130	110	110	110	.....
Atchison	800	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
Do pfd	22,500	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	34⅛
Am. Spirits Co.	6,900	13	11⅞	12½	13
Do pfd	2,900	35½	33¼	35¼	36
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	7,800	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝	54⅜
Bay State Gas	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Balto & Ohio	1,500	14⅝	14	14⅛	14⅜
B. & O. S. W. pfd	300	6½	6	6½	.....
Am. Malt	100	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25
Brunswick	200	11	10	11	10¾
C. B. & Q.	7,000	106⅝	105⅝	106¼	105⅞
C. & N. W.	3,600	129½	127⅞	129⅜	127⅝
Do pfd	200	172½	171½	172½	.....
C. M. & St. P.	11,400	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	99
Do pfd	100	155	150½	143	.....
C. R. I. & P.	5,500	97	96	96⅞	96⅛
C. St. P. M. & O.	1,800	83⅜	81¼	83⅞	81
Canada So.	200	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1,600	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,400	42¼	41⅞	42⅜	41¼
Do pfd	10	87½	87½	87½	87½
C. R. R. of N. J.	3,300	90½	88⅝	89⅞	89½
C. & E. I.	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	400	197⅞	197	197⅞	197
Am. Steel	150	4½	4¼	4½	.....
Do pfd	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	.....
Con. Ice	400	37	36¼	36¼	37¼
Chi. Gt. West'n	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
Do pfd	100	33	33	33	.....
C. L. & W.	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Chi. Term	200	8⅝	8¼	8¼	.....
Do pfd	100	29	29	29	.....
Del. & Hudson	1,000	105¼	105	105¼	106
Den. Rio G. pfd	700	49½	48⅝	49⅝	49¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	100	17	17	17	16¼
Erie 1st pfd	900	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
General Electric	1,400	39	38⅜	39	39
Gt. Northern pfd	30	128¼	128½	128¼	127⅝
H. C. & S.	600	22½	20⅜	22½	20
Ill. Central	1,400	110	109⅜	110	109
Iowa Cent pfd	10	31	31	31	.....
Illinois Steel	850	60	59	59½	58½
K. C. P. & G.	100	16¼	16½	16½	16⅜
Louis. & Nash.	4,800	54	52⅞	53⅞	52⅞
Long Island	200	50	50	50	49½
L. E. & W.	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
Laclede Gas	300	50½	50	50½	49½
Manhattan	10,500	107⅞	106⅜	107⅞	106½
M. K. & T. pfd	200	35	34⅜	35	34½
Met. Traction	1,600	158⅝	157	158	157⅜
Missouri Pac.	4,400	36	35	36	35½
Minn. Iron	300	74	73½	73½	74½
Minn. & St. Louis	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28½
N. Y. Air Brake	200	41	41	41	.....
Nor. Pac.	1,900	29½	28⅞	29¼	28⅞
Do pfd	2,900	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞
N. Y. Central	2,900	118⅜	117⅞	118⅜	117⅞
Norfolk & W. pfd	100	51½	51½	51½	50⅜
North Am. Co.	800	6½	6½	6½	6½
N. Y. Ont. & W.	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
National Lead	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34
Do pfd	15	108	108	108	108
National Linseed	1,100	15	13	13	15¾
N. Y. N. H. & H.	100	189¼	189¼	189¼	.....
Peo. Gas	8,200	99⅜	98⅝	99½	98½
Penn. R. R.	300	117½	117½	117½	117¼
Pacific Mail	1,800	29½	28⅝	29½	29
Pullman	400	210	209½	209½	210
Phoenix Mining	1,600	12	12	12	.....
Pac. Coast	400	35	34⅝	34⅝	.....
Reading	6,600	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Do 1st pfd	9,200	41⅝	40½	41⅛	41⅛
Do 2d pfd	500	21⅜	21	21	.....
Southern Ry	300	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
Do pfd	1,700	31¾	30⅝	31¾	30¾
St.J. & G.I 1st pfd	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
Do 2d pfd	100	21	21	21	20½
Southern Pac	200	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅛
St. L. & San Fran.	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Do 1st pfd	1	61	61	61	62
Do 2d pfd	300	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅝
S. R. & T.	155	6	6	6	6⅞
Texas Pac	10,300	13⅜	12⅛	13	12⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,100	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	24½
Third-av	100	176	176	176	.....
Union Pac	1,100	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞
Do pfd	8,000	61	59⅞	61	60
U. S. Rubber	9,900	29	27⅞	29	27⅞
Do pfd	2,600	92¾	91½	92¾	92⅜
U. S. Leather pfd	2,500	67	66½	67	66¾
U. S. Express	14	42	42	42	.....
U. P. D. & G.	1,400	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
West Chicago	400	92	92	92	96¼
W. & L. E.	1,300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
Do pfd	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
Wabash	250	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Do pfd	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Western Union	900	93	92⅝	93⅜	92

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	100	United States	41
American	131	Fargo	117

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	124
Do coup	124
U. S. 4s	110
Do coup	110¼
Do 2s	95
U. S. 5s, reg	112¼
Do 5s, coup	112¼
District 3.65s	116

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

267000	Atch gen 4s 94@94½	1000	M-St P So Minn div 117⅝
360000	do adjmt 4s 70@70¾	9000	do gm 4s ser A 104¾
2000	Ann Ar 4s 85	18000	N Y C L S 3½ 94½@95
2000	Adams Ex 4s 99	29000	N Y C M C 3½ 93⅜@93½
3000	A Co 8s 106¼	30000	N Y S-W 2d 92
15000	BRT 5s 103@104	4000	N Y O-W 5s 106¼
3000	B-O 5s 1925 tr 108@108¼	98000	N P gen lien 3s 63¼@63⅜
21000	do Park br 110¼@110½	12000	do prior 4s inc 98¼@98¼
20000	C-O gen 4½s 84¼@84½	4000	O S L con 5s 104½
1000	do con 5s 115	34000	do inc B coll tr 53½@53¾
7000	C B-Q con 7s 115@115¼	97000	P-W 1st 4s 93@93½
4000	do Neb ex 4s 99¾	158000	Rdg gen 4s 82¼@82¾
3000	Can So 1st 108½	16000	St L S W 1st 78
27000	Cent Ga con 5s 88¾@89	12000	do 2d inc 31½
1000	Cal Coal 6s 100½	15000	St L-S F S W 5s 95
4000	Can So 2d 109½	1000	do gm 5s 104⅝
49000	C R I-P 4s 103⅝@103⅝	2000	do 2d class B 113½
1000	C Pac ex 5s tr 102	94000	St L-I M 5s 96¾@98
10000	Chi Terml 4s 86	16000	St P M-M Mont ex 4s 99¾@100
1000	C-W I gm 118¾	316000	S A-A P 4s 65¼@66¾
79000	D-RG 4s 93¼@93⅜	20000	So P Cal 5s 99@100
12000	Det Gas 5s 92¾@92½	16000	So Ry 5s 93¾@94
10000	Erie gen lien 3s 73⅝	55000	SR-T inc 16¼@16¾
11000	do prior 4s 91¾@91⅞	9000	T C-I 6s B div 85
13000	E T V-G 1st 105½	455000	Tex P 2d inc 43@44½
26000	FtW-DC 1st 75	6000	Tenn Sett 6s 91½
5000	F-PMPH 5s 91	63000	Un El 1st tr 91¼@91⅞
2000	H E-W T 5s 91	190000	U P 4s 96¾@97
36000	K C P-G 1st 73¾@74	662000	U P D-G 1st tr 67⅞@70¾
20000	KCP 1st 72½@73¼	1000	Ulster-D 1st 100
2000	Knox-O 1st 116	79000	Wis C 1st tr 44⅞@45⅜
8000	L-N S-N Ala gtd 5s 100¾	5000	W U 5s 110
117000	MK-T 2d 66½@67	4000	W N Y-P gm 54¼
7000	MK-T 5s Tex 83¼	10000	W S gtd 4s 108¼
53000	Mo P tr 5s 78¾@80		
42000	do 1st con 5s 75@76¼		
51000	do con 6s 103@103¼		
10000	Mex-Int tr 4s 76¼		

NEW PLAN OF THE "POLLY L."

Details of the Scheme to Reorganize the West Side Elevated Property.

The much discussed plan for reorganizing the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company has been made public and copies of the plan were released here yesterday morning. The agreement is under date of June 29, 1898, and is pursuant to the provisions of the agreement entered into Jan. 30, 1897, and is signed by Frederick P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, and Samuel Thorne, members of the committee. There are three important features in the plan. One is the scaling of the bonded indebtedness from $15,000,000 to $10,000,000. Another is the scaling of the common stock from $30,000,000 authorized and $15,000,000 outstanding to $7,500,000. The third is the issue of $9,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock. The existing securities are $15,000,000 outstanding common stock and $15,000,000 bonds. The new securities will be distributed as follows: The present holders of $15,000,000 bonds will get $9,000,000 in new bonds, which will bear 4 per cent instead of 5 per cent. They will also receive in lieu of their reduction in bond holdings in their unpaid interest coupons 53 1-3 per cent of the new preferred stock, or $8,000,000. The present common stock holders will get in lieu of their $15,000,000 stock all the new common stock—$7,500,000, subject, however, to their subscribing and paying for the new bonds to the extent of 4 per cent of their present holdings, or $600,000. The balance of the new bonds—$400,000—goes to make a reserve for the new company's treasury. Of the balance of new preferred stock $835,000 goes to meet obligations and floating debt of the old company and $165,000 goes for reorganization expenses and reserve. All the new blood called for is $600,000, to be raised by the common stock holders.

The position of the new securities in case the plan is ratified will be as follows:

BONDS.

Held by old bondholders	$ 9,000,000
Held by old stockholders	600,000
Held in the treasury	400,000
	$10,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

Held by old bondholders	$8,000,000
Old obligations and reserve	1,000,000
	$9,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

Held by old stockholders	$7,500,000

Summarized, the rights of the present security holders under this plan will be as follows:

	New bonds.	Pfd. stock.	Common.
Bonds	60%	53 1-3%	....
Stock (on payment of 4 per cent assesment)	4%	....	50%

Big Saving in Interest.

The plan provides for the saving in interest charges annually the difference between 5 per cent on $15,000,000 and 4 per cent on $10,000,000, or $350,000. Before the common stockholders begin to realize an income the property will have to earn $400,000 interest on bonds and 5 per cent on the preferred stock—$450,000, a total of $850,000 annually. The preferred stock is to have exclusive voting power for five years, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5 per cent shall have been paid on the preferred. As soon as such dividend shall have been paid in any one year, or, in any event, at the end of five years from date of incorporation of the new company, all stock, common and preferred, shall have equal voting power. It is announced that a syndicate will be formed to underwrite the cash requirements of the reorganization. There is no reference to the old construction company except possibly the listing of the item, "obligations and floating debt of old company," $835,000. This approximates the amount of two notes and 4,717 coupons, in all $738,209, given by the railway company to the construction company in settlement.

The following items of estimated cash receipts and expenditures made up as of Aug. 1, 1898, are submitted after a careful consideration of the property and its condition:

Receipts—Assessment of $4 a share on $15,000,000 stock, $600,000; cash balance from earnings in receiver's hands, $105,000; total, $705,000.

Expenditures—For improvements, equipment, power-house, etc., required immediately (in addition to amount expended by receiver), $538,000; estimated expenses of reorganization, including organization of new company and issue of its securities, and general expenditures covering contingencies, any balance to go to new company, $167,000; total, $705,000.

No estimate of future earnings is given in the report of the committee. The report of the receiver of the Metropolitan Elevated regarding the operations of that road during the month of June shows a daily average traffic of 59,988 passengers. This is a decrease of 4,145 as compared with May and of 8,609 as compared with March, which was the best month in the history of the company. If an item of $37,500 paid out on land damages during June is thrown out the disbursements for June were roughly 65 per cent of the incomes from fares, rents, and privileges. For the year ending Feb. 28, 1898, the gross earnings were $939,968, and the operating expenses $647,088.

Security Holders Notified.

The committee has issued a notice that the period during which stock and bonds may be deposited by holders wishing to participate in the reorganization has been extended to Aug. 5, 1898. All depositors (except the holders of certificates issued under the preliminary agreement of Jan. 30, 1897) are to receive certificates of deposit in a form to be prescribed by the committee, and they are to be entitled to the rights and benefits specified in this agreement. Holders of certificates issued under the agreement of Jan. 30, 1897, are not required to surrender or exchange their certificates for certificates issued under this plan; but upon the adoption of the plan and agreement, under the terms of the agreement of Jan. 30, 1897, shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits of and under this agreement.

It was the general feeling that the plan would be ratified. The point as to the raising of funds to the extent of $400,000 by stockholders whose certificates were quoted at $3 a share yesterday was covered by the proposed syndicate underwriting the necessary amount. The receipts for stock were sold to the extent of 200 shares at 3. The bonds of the company were more active than usual at 55 to 55½. Sales amounted to $10,000.

Banker Talks on Bonds.

One of the most prominent bankers on La Salle street is of the opinion that sooner or later there is going to be more or less dissatisfaction in connection with the bond issue just closed.

"Of course, they are all taken," he said yesterday, "as $200,000,000 more would have been, but the reports of the extent to which they have been oversubscribed, are, I believe, out of all proportion to the facts in the case. There seems to be but little doubt that after the allotment is made it will be found that a considerable proportion of the larger subscriptions have found their way into the hands of speculators. This is evident from the fact that numerous inquiries have been made at banks to ascertain if those institutions will make the buyers loans at the rate of 3 per cent and thus carry the bonds until such time as the transaction shows about a 1 per cent profit. Of course the banks will do nothing of the kind, and to this extent the speculative buyers will be disappointed. For the time being about everybody who has or can control any considerable amount of idle money has gone into the bond brokerage business, and it will be interesting to see the effect of the rivalry between the regular bond houses and the interlopers in the business.

"Bonds, as a security, are becoming constantly a more interesting study, and I think it is the growing opinion of some of the bankers who have given the subject the closest possible study, that, after all, there are other securities on the market which, in point of solidity and absolute safety, rank fully as high as the government issues. Personally, I incline to the belief that some kinds of a municipal issue put out by such a city as New York or Chicago are quite as good, viewed from the standpoint of absolute security, as anything issued by the United States.

Cities Bound to Live.

"This theory, which I believe is a growing one, is based on the idea that for all time between now and eternity both New York and Chicago will continue to be municipalities, while it is among the possibilities, remote though they may be, that the government may not always continue in its present form. Of course, this is looking a long ways ahead and possibly discounting events which it is improbable will ever arise; but nevertheless they are problems in the theory of finance which those who make a close study of the subject are forced to consider in at least some of their phases. It has been customary to consider government bonds as among the best securities on the market, and it is doubtful if the public is ever educated out of this idea. Certainly they answer all requirements and present opportunities for the investment of idle funds with which the possessor of the money is perfectly satisfied. His confidence in them should not be disturbed, and it is doubtful if it will be by anything said in advocacy of any other form of security. My belief is firm, however, that long-headed bond buyers are gradually being trained up to the idea that government bonds are not the only issues furnishing security which even the most conservative banker would characterize as absolute."

New York dispatches state that no prime paper has been discounted in that market below 3½ per cent. In face of this it is known that New York yesterday offered a Chicago concern money at 2¾ per cent on sixty-day paper. The time and the mercantile paper markets do not show any increased activity or any new feature. The banks have declined to put out money at the rates and for the periods at and for which transactions are said to have been made by other lenders. The quotations are nominally 2 per cent for thirty and sixty days, 2½ per cent for ninety days, 3 per cent for four months, and 3½ per cent for five to eight months.

The early trade on the local exchange was hopelessly dull. Toward the close everything on the list was marked up in sympathy with New York on the announcement of the surrender of Santiago. The interest is out of "cables" for the time being. West Chicago ranged from 92¼ account to 92¾ regular at the close. North Chicago sold early at 211 and later at 212. Biscuit closed at 29⅞ common and 92½ preferred after selling early at 29¾ and 91¼. Wire common ranged 41 to 42, with no quotations on preferred.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities is 46.12 per cent, as compared with 46.39 per cent last week.

New York exchange was quoted at 10c premium.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday were:

	July 14.
New York	$116,754,344
Chicago	16,344,733
Boston	16,061,190
Philadelphia	11,527,940
St. Louis	4,374,536
Baltimore	2,915,850

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—[Special.]—In Boston there was a quiet market, with some evidences of new buying, Montana gaining 3, to 206¾, and Osceola 1¼, to 46½, while Atlantic was up 2¾, at 28¾, which causes some gossip on the street of a possible dividend next month. Baltic was up ⅞, at 20, and another bit of street gossip is that the consolidation between Atlantic and Baltic may go through earlier than expected. Arcadian gained 1¼, to 21⅜. The copper shares broadened in the afternoon and the specialties named were in good demand. Others were strong. Dominion coal was off 1, at 21; Pioneer Gold was active at 5½, Victor selling at 6¾ and Cochiti at 7⅝. Home investment shares were strong, Lowell at 220¼, Albany at 225, New Haven at 189, Old Colony at 192½, Maine at 162, and Providence at 280. Illinois Steel rose 1⅝ more, to 60⅛. Call loans, 2@3½. Time money, 2½@4. Commercial paper, 3@5.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	4,500	133	134¼	133	134¼
Atchison	100	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	4,000	34½	35⅜	34½	35¼
Bay State Gas	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
C., B. & Q.	1,300	106	106⅝	105⅞	106
Chicago Junc. Ry.	300	117	117	116½	117
General Electric	125	38⅝	39	38⅝	39
Illinois Steel	1,100	59¼	60	59¼	59¾
Mexican Central	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Union Pacific	300	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
Do pfd	500	60⅝	61	60½	61
West End R. R.	75	85½	85½	85½	85½

BONDS.

$ 2000 Atch 4s 93⅝	$ 8000 CB-Q conv 5s 111
23000 do adj 70@70⅝	5000 IllSt conv 5s 90
12000 Gas 1st 5s 91⅞@92	3000 Steel Pl 6s 87
	3000 Mex C 4s 62¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Trading in Securities in the Leading Exchanges of Europe.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The settlement has been satisfactorily concluded, but the stock markets here remain dull as a whole. Consols were weaker on rumors of large gold withdrawals from the Bank of England today, but only £15,000 was taken.

Americans, of course, continue under the influence of the reports of yellow fever among the troops in Cuba and are from 25c to $1.00 lower on the average. Spanish 4s declined a little, but Argentines continued to move upward.

In the weekly statement of the Bank of England the coin and bullion shows a decrease of £756,000, of which £519,000 went abroad and the balance into home circulation, but notes have returned, and so the reserve only decreased £492,000.

Details of the gold movement for the week show that £509,000 in German coin was sold and that £5,000 was sent to Holland and a like amount to South America.

LONDON, July 14.—The market for American securities opened weak in response to the decline in New York yesterday. The market remained dull and inactive, awaiting the receipt of New York opening prices, and was quoted in accordance therewith. The closing tone was dull, with no demand.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £15,000.

Calcutta linseed spot, 34s 3d. Linseed oil, 17s 1½d. Turpentine spirits, 22@22s 3d. Spanish 4s, 37 7-16.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve, decreased	£264,000
Circulation, decreased	492,000
Bullion, decreased	755,465
Other securities, increased	22,000
Other deposits, increased	606,000
Public deposits, decreased	856,000
Notes reserve, decreased	280,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.12 per cent, as compared with 46.39 per cent last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

BERLIN, July 14.—Prices on the boerse here today were steady. Spanish 4s were the feature of the day's transactions. A substantial advance was made owing to the bear covering. Speculators hope that the report of the presence of sickness among the American troops in Cuba will facilitate peace negotiations. American securities were dull.

PARIS, June 14.—This was a holiday in this city.

MADRID, July 14.—Spanish 4s closed today at 67.00.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The following were the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	8	Ontario	250
Crown Point	5	Ophir	7
Con. Cal. & Va.	30	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Curry	5	Quicksilver pfd	200
Hale & Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	33
Homestake	4500	Standard	160
Iron Silver	73	Union Con.	5
Mexican	4	Yellow Jacket	5

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—The following were the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	4⅝	Osceola	46½
Atlantic	28¾	Quincy	115½
Boston & Mont.	207	Tamarack	155
Butte & Boston	23¾	Wolverine	23
Calumet & Hecla	570	Parrott	23
Centennial	14½	Old Dominion	23¼
Franklin	12		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Belcher	11	Mexican	6
Best & Belcher	8	Occidental Con.	53
Caledonia	13	Ophir	9
Challenge Con.	7	Overman	3
Chollar	12	Savage	7
Con. Cala. & Va.	11	Sierra Nevada	37
Crown Point	2	Silver Hill	3
Gould & Currie	3	Union Con.	12
Hale & Norcross	40	Yellow Jacket	9
Kentuck Con.	2	Standard, asked	150

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 14.—Credit balances, 94c. Certificates opened, 94c bid for cash; highest, 94⅛c; lowest, 94c; closed, 94⅛c bid. Cash sales, 2,000 brls at 94⅛c, 3,000 brls at 94¼c. Shipments, 50,164 brls; runs, 84,624 brls.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The prospect is good for an early plate glass compact. Companies have been losing so heavily, particularly since the formation of the association between plate glass manufacturers, that most of them are willing to call a halt. The personal differences between the Fidelity and Casualty and the Lloyds having now been patched up, underwriters say there are no further obstacles to a compact.

"The companies are thoroughly tired of the tactics that have been adopted in the mad scramble for business," said a prominent plate glass underwriter. "There is not one that would not gladly embrace an opportunity to enter an honest compact. While some of the companies try not to write below cost, several have taken business on their books at such ridiculous rates that heavy losses are bound to ensue. Business has been written for one year terms, and it is not going to be so difficult as anticipated by some of the companies to retrieve our losses."

The second annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held at Detroit today and tomorrow, and it is expected will be largely attended. R. J. Smith, Secretary of the Traders Insurance company of Chicago will address the convention this evening on "Modern Underwriting and Overwriting." Business sessions will be held today and tomorrow morning, and tomorrow afternoon an excursion will be tendered the visiting members of the Detroit agents.

The Indiana Labor union is agitating the question of more rigid enactment in regard to the employer's liability or workingmen's compensation law. While it is not expected to secure as broad and comprehensive a law as that now in vogue in France, the law of that country is cited as an example of what employers are required to do.

The Minneapolis Furniture company has placed its entire line of insurance with local agents in Minneapolis at an average rate of $25.40 a $1,000, under a general form calling for $100,000 insurance.

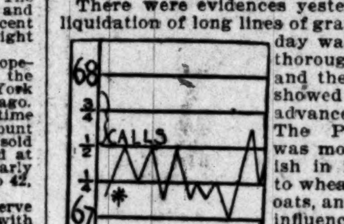
New York, July 14.—[Special.]—The report that there is a hitch in the settlement of the controversy between Commissioner Clunie of California and the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that State cannot be confirmed here. The managers of four of the largest companies deny that the understanding that was reached a week ago has been in any way changed.

WHEAT TRADE NARROW.

UNUSUALLY SMALL RANGE IN ANY OF THE DELIVERIES.

Pit Situation Believed to Be a Little More Promising for the Bulls Owing to Wednesday's Heavy Liquidation—Many of the Outside and Local Influences Bullish—New Crop Arriving at All the Centers in Fair Quantities—Corn Growing Stronger.

There were evidences yesterday that the liquidation of long lines of grain on Wednesday was of the most thorough character, and the markets all showed a fractional advance at the close. The Price Current was moderately bullish in its references to wheat, corn, and oats, and in wheat the influence of wet weather predictions from the winter wheat States was felt. Foreign markets were not given much attention, as the decline simply reflected concessions in price on this side. Futures in Liverpool showed a decline of ⅛d to ⅜d. There were no Paris cables on account of a holiday, but Antwerp was 12½ centimes lower. The official cable quoting 12 cargoes "arrived off coast for orders," as against none shown the previous day, attracted some attention. Exports were moderate at the equivalent of 218,000 bu, and primary receipts were 175,000 bu, against 323,000 bu a year ago. The visible supply in the Northwest is expected to decrease 1,250,000 bu. The Minneapolis decline will decrease 1,000,000 bu.



September wheat range.

The volume of speculative trade was light, and fluctuations were within a narrow range. At the low point September and December wheat were only ⅛c below the last prices of Wednesday. The range in September was from 66⅞c to 67⅛c bid, and a close of 67⅛c bid. December ranged from 67⅛c to 67⅜c, and closed at 67½c bid. The movement of new wheat was closely watched. Of local receipts of 44 cars 38 cars were new grain and 14 graded No. 2 red. Toledo had 169 cars of new wheat, and St. Louis reported receipts of 34,000 bu. The Northwest had only about 20 per cent of the receipts of a year ago. Spring wheat was in good demand. Three cars of old No. 3 spring sold at 82c to 83c, and 5,000 bu of Nebraska No. 3 spring brought 80c to arrive. Armour & Co. reported sales of cash wheat at 86c for No. 1 Northern here, and 89c in Minneapolis.

Corn Shows Unexpected Strength.

The strong opening in corn was something of a surprise to the trade and a lot of the local operators who were prominent sellers Wednesday turned buyers. Early prices showed an advance of ⅜c to ½c and the reaction was unimportant. Before the close a majority of traders seemed to have worked over to the bull side. A good cash business was done Wednesday night and yesterday morning. Since a week ago something like 2,500,000 bu of corn have been inspected out of private elevators. The sample market averaged a shade lower than the previous day, as most of Wednesday's business was done before the break. The cash market was, if anything, stronger than the speculative market. Clearances were 152,000 bu, and primary receipts 277,000 bu. The country offerings do not show any increase, while, on the other hand, there are evidences that reports regarding improvement of the Eastern cash demand have been suppressed. Local receipts were 268 cars or considerably less than the estimate, while for today 290 cars are expected. On track and f. o. b. sales were as follows: No grade, 27@30½c; No. 4, 29¾@31½c; No. 3, 31⅜@32¼c; No. 3 yellow, 32¾@32⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Billed through: No grade, 25¾c; No. 3 yellow, 31c; No. 2, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 white, 31c.

Exports of oats were exceptionally heavy at 438,000 bu. They were greater than the aggregate clearances of corn and wheat. As on the previous day September was relatively weak, while July oats were firm. September oats sold down to 19c, and closed at the last price of Wednesday, 19⅛c bid. July, on the other hand, closed with a net gain of ¼c, after being up ⅝c, to 23c. The character of the business was similar to that in corn, with a dull and rather featureless trade. Local receipts were 169 cars, with an estimate of 136 for today. On track and f. o. b. sales were as follows: No. 4 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 3, 22½c; No. 3 white, 25@26¾c; No. 2, 23½c; No. 2 white, 27c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 24@25c; No. 3, 22@22¼c; No. 3 white, 24¼@26¼c; No. 2, 22½c.

Good Buying in Provisions.

In provisions there was recovery from the incipient yellow fever scare of Wednesday. Packers were buyers early, Hately being conspicuous. The buying throughout the day was of excellent character. The market for hogs was off 5c, but this was disregarded. Seven principal markets had 50 per cent more hogs than a year ago. On the early advance September pork sold up to $10.00, most of this advance was lost before the close. Lard and ribs closed with a net advance of 5c and 7½c. The cash trade is reported good.

Rye was firm, with the prices of the day before well maintained. The feature of the market was a narrowing in the spread between August and September. There were no receipts and only 1,500 bu shipped. No. 2 regular ranged from 46c to 46½c. August opened at 44⅝c, eased off to 44½c, and closed at the opening price. September advanced from 43½c to 43⅝c, which, with the decline in August, brought the two deliveries nearer together than they have been ranging. Barley was easier and showed little animation. There was not much on the market, but little was wanted. Prices were nominally easier at 28@30c for feed and 32@33c for malting grades. Seeds were entirely unchanged and hardly traded in on a sufficient scale to make a market. September timothy was $2.50 bid, August nominally, $2.55@2.57½, and October nominally, $2.42½. Clover remained about $4.75 for contract grades. Easier prices and conditions ruled in flaxseed futures, although cash seed held up, a car of choice No. 1 Northwestern selling at $1.04½. September ranged from 90½c downward to 89c, and October from 89½c off to 88½c. Closings were at the low point. Receipts were 3 cars; no shipments. Hay was in scarcely any demand, it being difficult to effect sales. These, on track, were at the following prices: Choice timothy, $8.00@9.00; No. 1 do, $7.50; choice prairie, Iowa, $7.00@8.00; Kansas, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 prairie, $5.25; No. 3 do, $3.00; not graded prairie, $3.00@4.75. Bran was in fair demand and supply, selling on track at $10.25, and f. o. b. $9.75@10.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

An excellent export demand for rye for August-September shipment is being felt in all the local markets. The shipments of rye are liberal, and there has been considerable activity in the market for several days. The Calumet Elevator company received the first car of new rye yesterday. It graded new No. 2 and sold at 46½c to go to store.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 290 cars; oats, 186 cars; hogs, 23,000.

One of the largest farmers in Henry County, Ind., writes from Newcastle: "I am of opinion that our crop statisticians are badly off in their reports. Our crop has been much overrated. Black rust and green bugs cut our crop 25 per cent short. Our empty bins, elevators, and mills will cut considerable figure."

Broomhall predicts heavy arrivals in the United Kingdom, especially in Liverpool, during the ensuing two weeks.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "The corn crop is moderately less assuring. Much of it is approaching a critical condition from lack of moisture. Wheat yield disappointments continue. Prospective tardy offerings on present basis. Oat crop is good, but official indications are regarded as excessive. Packing at Western points, 360,000 hogs, against 320,000 last year.

Wheat was stronger on the curb, September selling at 67⅝c. The increased strength was attributed to the moral effect of the surrender at Santiago de Cuba.

Privileges were lightly traded in at the following range:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
September puts	66⅝	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞
September calls	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛
CORN.				
September puts	31⅝	32¼	31⅞	32
September calls	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32¼

Logan says: "The fact is, that while predictions of large receipts are numerous, those engaged in buying for shipment do not find it so easy to get. Exporters are good inquirers in all markets. Naturally most of the buying is for forward delivery beyond the cash premium, and our own millers will doubtless buy as little as possible until premiums are gone. It would perhaps be unsafe to predict that the first movement from farmers' hands will be disappointing in volume, but so far indications point that way. Bids to the country are not receiving the favorable responses that had been expected. On the other hand, with the premium off the cash stuff and that inducement for buyers to hold off removed we look for a large distributed demand. We do not believe 67c wheat will hurt much between now and September, and we look for August prices to average higher than July."

The Orange Judd Farmer estimates the crops of 1898 as follows: Winter wheat condition July 1, 80.4; spring wheat, 95.9; corn area, 81,603,000 acres, against 82,780,000 acres in 1897; condition, 91; hay, 44,021,000 acres; condition, 98.1; potatoes, 3,019,000 acres, against 2,745,000 acres in 1897; condition, 95. Stock of wheat in farmers' hands July 1 reported at 25,673,000 bu.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed July 15, 1897.
WHEAT.					
July	74	72⅝@	74	73⅞	74
September	67⅛	66⅝@	67⅛	67⅛	68¼
December	67⅛	67⅛@	67⅜	67⅛	69⅜
CORN.					
July	31¼	31⅜@	31⅞	31⅞	25⅞
September	31⅝	31⅞@	32⅛	32	26⅜
December	32⅜	32¼@	32⅝	32¼	27⅜
OATS.					
July	22⅝	22¼@	23	22⅞	17⅞
September	19⅛	19 @	19⅛	19⅛	17⅛
May	21⅛	21⅛@	21⅞	21⅝	......
MESS PORK.					
July	9.75	....@	....	9.77½	7.42½
September	9.90	9.85 @	10.00	9.92½	7.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
July	5.50	5.50 @	5.55	5.55	3.85
September	5.60	5.57½@	5.65	5.65	3.95
October	5.65	5.62½@	5.70	5.67½	3.97½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
September	5.60	5.60 @	5.67½	5.65	4.32½
October	5.65	5.62½@	5.70	5.67½	4.37½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	4	8	3	15
Red winter wheat	14	8	1	23
Spring wheat	..	1	..	1
Corn	79	146	43	268
Oats	18	126	25	169
Rye	2	1	1	4
Barley	..	..	..	..
Totals	117	290	73	480

Inspected out—23,000 bu wheat, 106,000 bu corn, and 2,200 bu rye. Additional—17 cars corn, 10 cars oats, 6 cars rye.

ALL BERRIES ARE QUOTED EASIER.

Thursday Half-Holiday Causes Light Demand in Produce Markets.

Berries of all kinds were weaker on South Water street because of large shipments. The Thursday half-holiday generally observed by dealers resulted in a smaller demand, which helped to keep the prices down. Currants arrived in large quantities and dragged the market considerably. According to size they sold from 40@50c early in the day, but this price was shaded later on. Black raspberries brought poorer prices. Quantities that were not disposed of early had to be sold to canners. Red raspberries showed little change. The season for red raspberries is nearly over. Receipts of potatoes increased and good sold down a few cents on the strength of the large arrivals.

The following are quotations from wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 16c; firsts, 15@15½c; seconds, 13½@14c. Dairies: Extras, 13½c; firsts, 12c; seconds, 11c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7¼c; Young Americas, 7½@8¼c; twins, 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 11½c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.00@1.75 per doz; golden plover, $1.00@1.15 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, common to good, $3.00@3.25 per brl; choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl; fancy, $4.00@4.50 per brl; bananas, $1.25@1.75 per bunch; cherries, California, 45@90c per 10-lb box; canteloupe, 40@75c per bu; gem melons, 50c per half bu; peaches, 40@80c per 4-basket crate; lemons, California, $3.00@4.00 per box; Messina, $5.50@6.00 per box; oranges, California seedlings, $2.25@2.40; Mediterranean sweets, $2.00@2.25 per box; pineapples, Puerto Rico, $5.00@6.00 per doz; strawberries, northern Michigan, 75c@$1.25 per case; black raspberries, 50@60c per case; red raspberries, 70@80c per 24-pt case; blackberries, 50c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; gooseberries, 35@50c per 16-qt case; watermelons, $15.00@25.00 per 100; plums, 60@85c per 24-qt case; blueberries, $1.00 per 16-qt case; currants, 35@65c per crate.

Potatoes—New, $2.00@2.30 per brl, 75@80c per bu; early Ohios, 60@63c; beans, hand picked pea, $1.03@1.05.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Racine, 30@35c per doz; fresh green string beans, Michigan, 25c; home grown, 50c per 1½-bu sack; green peas, telephone, 35@50c per 1½ bu; beets, home grown, 40@50c per brl; cabbage, new, Illinois, 60@75c per large crate; St. Louis, small crates, 75c per crate; cauliflower, home grown, 25@50c per crate; carrots, 15c per doz; cucumbers, St. Louis, 40@60c per crate; home grown, 25@35c per doz; pieplant, home grown, 4@6c; Kentucky sweet corn, 40@60c per bu box; Illinois corn, 50@75c per crate; Indiana corn, 75c per 10-doz sack; celery, good, 50@65c per case; small, 35@45c; onions, St. Louis or Iowa, 60c per bu; turnips, news, 40@50c per 1½ bu; tomatoes, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Illinois, 40@45c per 4-basket crate; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Flour—Receipts, 20,087 brls; exports, 2,228 brls; dull and about steady. Cornmeal dull. Barley malt dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 925 bu; exports, 76,656 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 87½@88c f. o. b. afloat export grades, 83½c f. o. b. afloat end July, 86c elevator. Options opened steady but quiet. Thereafter they ruled inactive, but maintained a substantial undertone on wet weather predictions, covering, bullish Price Current report, foreign buying, and export business; closed ⅛@⅜c higher on all but July, which was ⅛c net lower. Sales included No. 2 red July, 80@81c; closed 80¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 58,425 bu; exports, 80 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 37⅛c. Options steady all day on dry weather news and the improvement in wheat, closing ⅛c net higher; July, 35⅞c; September, 36⅜@36⅝c, closed 36⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 75,200 bu; exports, 245,404 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 27c; No. 2 white, 29c. Options dull and nominally lower in absence of speculative demand, closing ⅛c net lower; July closed 26c.

Hops quiet. Wool steady. Cheese quiet; large white, fancy, 7c; small white, fancy, 7¼c; large colored, fancy, 7@7¼c; small colored, fancy, 7½c. Tallow market steady. Rice steady. Molasses dull.

Cottonseed oil was a trifle easier and dull; prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 16@17c; prime summer yellow, 23½c; off summer yellow, 23c; butter oil, 26@28c; prime winter yellow, 28@29c.

Metals—The metal market is still a small one, with fluctuations narrow and features few. At the close today the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants unchanged, with $6.50 bid and $6.65 asked; lake copper steady at $11.87½; tin quiet, with $15.60 bid and $15.67½ asked; lead steady, with $3.97½ bid and $4.00 asked; spelter dull and nominal, with $4.50 bid and $4.75 asked. The firm making the settling price for leading Western miners and smelters quotes lead $3.80.

Coffee—Options opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points lower; ruled inactive with weak undertone following a bearish set of cables from foreign markets, heavy Brazilian receipts, light spot demand, and small warehouse deliveries. Closed quiet, unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 4,500 bags, including September, 5.55@5.60c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and nominal; mild inactive.

Sugar—Raw firm, tending upward; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4½c; refined firm.

California dried fruits steadier; evaporated apples common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 8½c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9½c. Prunes, 4@8c. Apricots, royal, 8½@10c; Moor Park, 10@12c. Peaches, unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@16c.

Cotton—A most prominent feature of today's cotton market was the covering by August shorts, started by a rather bullish set of cables from the English market, not altogether favorable crop reports, and promise of further rains in the Atlantic States. Trading was moderately active early in the session, but later fell off to a narrow scalping business. The first call developed a steady undertone, with prices 1@2 points higher. After a slight further improvement prices eased off to last night's bid figures under realizing by less confident longs. The market, however, retained all of its steady features, with the stronger bulls fair buyers on every sign of weakness. The close was steady at a net gain of 1@3 points. Total sales futures, 73,500 bales.

Futures closed steady. Sales, 73,500 bales; July, 6.07c; August, 6.08c; September, 6.07c; October, 6.08c; November, 6.08c; December, 6.11c; January, 6.15c; February, 6.18c; March, 6.21c; April, 6.24c. Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 6 3-16c; middling gulf, 6 7-16c. Sales, 419 bales.

Butter—Receipts, 5,341 pkgs; firm; Western creameries, 13¼@17c; Elgins, 17c; factory, 11@12¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,486 pkgs; firm; Western, 14c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—Wheat was unsettled and nervous, with early inclination to advance on the Price Current's more bullish survey of the wheat and corn crops in general. There was little feature otherwise. September opened at 67¼c, advanced to 67⅝c, and fell to 66⅜@66⅝c, rallying again to 67¼c and declining to 66⅞c, closing there. July sold from 87c to 85½c. December ranged from 65¼@65½c to 65⅛c. The close was firmer. Cash wheat—The demand today was largely from outside country mills, although some firms sold a number of cars to local millers. No. 1 Northern, spot, 89@90c; No. 2, at July price; and No. 3, at 82@82½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Wheat—Higher, but unsettled; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 72c bid; track, 72⅞@74c; July, 69⅞c bid; September, 65⅞@65⅞c; December, 66⅞c bid; No. 2 hard, nominal. Corn, higher; No. 2 cash, 31c; July, 30⅞c; September, 30⅞c bid. Oats, lower; No. 2 cash, 23c; track, 24@24½c; July, 22⅛c asked; September, 19⅞@19⅜c; No. 2 white, 27@28c. Rye, wanted at 45c. Flaxseed, 87½c bid for July. Pork, quiet; standard mess, $9.87. Lard, quiet; prime, $5.30; choice, $5.40. Lead, quiet, $3.87½. Spelter, quiet, $4.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—Wheat—About 2c lower; No. 1 hard, new, 74c; yellow berry, 77c; No. 2, 72½@74¼c; yellow berry, 70@72c; No. 3, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 73@74c; No. 2, 73c; No. 3, 70c; No. 2 spring, 67@71c; No. 3, 63c. Corn, active, generally steady; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3, 31½c. Oats, about steady; No. 2 white, 26½c. Rye, steady; No. 2, 40c. Hay, weaker, though prices unchanged. Butter, firm; separator, 12¼@15c; dairy, 12c. Eggs, weak; fresh, 9c. Receipts—Wheat, 44 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., July 14.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 90c; July, 90c; September, 69⅝c; December, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 do, 82¼c; No. 3 spring, 81c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 85c. Oats, 23⅜@24⅜c. Rye, 44⅜c. Barley, 26c. Flax, 94c; September, 89¼c. Corn, 31¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,649 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 165,284 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 14.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 90c bid; No. 1 Northern, 85c bid; No. 2 Northern, 82½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 90c bid; No. 1 Northern, 85c bid. Cash oats, 24⅜c. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 46½c bid. No. 3 yellow corn, 31½c. Cash flax, 94c bid. Receipts of wheat were 15,191 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 14.—Wheat—Active, steady; No. 2 cash, 85c old; 76½c new; July, 73¼c bid. Corn, dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats, dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye, dull, lower; No. 2 cash, 45c. Cloverseed, dull, higher; prime cash, $2.95 bid; October, $3.30. Oil, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—Spirits turpentine, 24⅞c. Resin firm, quote A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.60; WG, $1.75; WW, 1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits turpentine firm, 24c, 23½c. Resin steady, 95c, $1.00. Crude turpentine $1.60, $1.50, $1.50. Tar steady, $1.25.

PEORIA, Ill., July 14.—Corn, firm; No. 2, 31½c. Oats, firm; No. 3 white, 23⅞@24c. Rye, scarce, nominal. Whisky, firm; $1.25 for finished goods.

May Be Wedded in Jail.

Miss Lizzie Walker, who was arrested on the eve of her marriage to Albert Soukup, charged with having stolen part of her trousseau, pleaded guilty yesterday and was held to the grand jury. If she is not released from jail soon the girl says she will marry Soukup in jail.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

ABOUT THE USUAL MIDSUMMER BUSINESS IN DRUGS.

No Decided Change Expected Until Nearer Fall—Goods Going Out to All Points Supplied from This Market in Satisfactory Volume and the Price Situation Steady and Healthful — Operation of the Tax Law Something of a Hindrance.

Wholesale drug trade is about on its normal midsummer basis, which conditions are not expected to show any material change until the nearer approach of the fall months. There is a steady movement of goods from all distributing centers, without the volume being larger than is required for immediate requirements. The principal reason for a lighter movement than characterized the spring months is that fair-sized stocks of goods are being carried all over the country, and particularly in what is generally referred to as the Chicago district. Improved business conditions early in the summer made this practice necessary on the part of retailers in about all lines, and when they became convinced the better demand was going to continue throughout the summer it became the practice in all lines to order with more freedom.

At the present time, however, there is nothing to encourage buyers to operate in excess of actual requirements, and to the speculative element the market presents a tame and uninteresting appearance. Jobbing factors report the usual July distribution. Just at present the proprietary interests hold the center of the stage, and those whose goods do not fall strictly within the category of "patents" are complaining bitterly over a recent ruling which compels all such preparations to be stamped à la schedule B. It has been hinted in the drug trade that some manufacturers of "patents" may undertake to evade the workings of the new revenue law by a change of label on the article offered for sale. This, however, is considered rather improbable, both because of the difficulty of introducing an old medicine under a new name, and because of a belief that any such unpatriotic conduct would quickly operate to the injury, in a business way, of any house which instituted it.

Quinine, to which considerable interest has recently attached, is steady, and the feeling one of expectancy, dealers awaiting the result of yesterday's bark sales at Amsterdam. Unless bark values fluctuate radically no change in the price situation is expected. Trade is moderate. Pill manufacturers are still busy on government orders, and considerable quinine is finding an outlet through this channel, but it is not a disturbing element, as the pill makers have evidently made ample provision for their requirements and can probably secure all the quinine they need at current rates. In a jobbing way there is a light trade. Manufacturers and dealers continue to quote bulk in 100-ounce tins at 20@22c, as to brand. Ounce bottles are selling at 29@34c, according to brand.

The season's operations in naval stores is not only proving a decided surprise to the trade but proving the fallacy of the argument that the pine forests of the South have been so denuded that the crops of spirits turpentine must decline as years pass. The crop now coming forward at the present rate of more than 20,000 brls per week is a surprise to the naval stores trade and completely overshadows the phenomenal year of 1896-'97, which was regarded as the flood tide of the industry—the banner year by which all future years will doubtless be measured.

Advices from the several primary receiving ports state that the receipts of spirits from the opening of the season on April 1 to July 1 are the largest on record. Indeed, at every receiving market excepting Wilmington and Charleston the receipts of spirits up to the 1st ult. exceeded those of the corresponding months in the big year of 1896-'97. Savannah, Brunswick, Mobile, New Orleans, and Carabelle report receipts which distance any previous record. Charleston has ceased to be regarded with any interest, so small have her receipts been this season, and Wilmington may, before the close of the season, stand next to Charleston in point of receipts, all other ports going ahead of her. At Savannah, Brunswick, Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston, and Wilmington the total receipts of spirits during the first quarter of the crop year were in round numbers 182,600 brls, or about 30,000 brls more than in the corresponding period in the record year of 1896-'97. If Carrabelle were included in this computation there would be an increase in the neighborhood of 3,400 brls in favor of this year, the receipts at that port being at least that amount greater this season than in 1896-'97.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Exchange wheat, spot, steady; No. 2 red Western winter, 9s 6d; No. 1 red Northern spring, 6s 8d.

Corn—Spot dull; American mixed, new, 3s ¾d. Futures quiet; July, 3s 1d; September, 3s 2¼d; October, 3s 3¼d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 6s 9d.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), dull, £2@£4.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Firm; prime mess, fine Western, 51s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 33s. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 20s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 32s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs, firm, 24s. Lard, prime Western, dull, 28s. Cheese steady; American finest white and colored, 36s. Tallow, prime city, dull, 19s 6d. Cotton seed oil, Liverpool, refined, dull, 15s 9d.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 11	17,902	436	46,857	13,980
Tuesday, July 12	3,775	1,664	23,100	7,193
Wednesday, July 13	13,846	1,044	26,089	8,411
Thursday, July 14	9,000	600	25,000	9,000
Totals	44,523	3,744	121,046	38,584
Same period last wk.	30,910	2,584	63,215	30,129
Same period 1897	45,075	3,560	116,848	59,489
Shipments—				
Monday, July 11	4,187	98	7,595	538
Tuesday, July 12	1,143	336	4,098	1,204
Wednesday, July 13	4,513	279	3,803	434
Thursday, July 14	3,600	100	4,000	600
Totals	13,443	813	19,496	2,776
Same period last wk.	9,841	675	15,208	1,506
Same period 1897	12,922	49	24,755	4,583

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep, against 5,056 cattle, 19,181 hogs, and 6,227 sheep a week ago, and 3,952 cattle, 15,646 hogs, and 12,405 sheep the corresponding Friday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 230@289 lbs cost $3.90@3.99, and 170@205 lbs $3.88¼@3.90. Armour bought 3,000; Anglo-American, 3,280; Boyd & Lunham, 1,800; Chicago, 3,100; Continental, 2,100; Hammond, 700; International, 1,800; Lipton, 900; Morris, 1,500; Swift, 2,000; total, 20,700; left over, 3,000.

Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis the first four days of this week, 224,000, against 116,000 a week ago, 203,000 a year ago, and 141,000 two years ago. Cattle thus far this week, 87,000, against 61,000 a week ago, 93,000 a year ago, and 98,000 two years ago.

Cattle—Fat cattle met with an active demand at stronger prices. Average prices are the highest of the year. Native steers averaging 839@1,663 lbs, $4.15@5.40, bulk at $4.80@5.20. Two loads of 1,194-lb shorthorns sold at $5.40; yearlings, 1,023 lbs, $5.20; Westerns, 1,680 lbs, $5.25; stillers, 1,211@1,358 lbs, $4.90@5.05; fed Western steers, 1,103@1,685 lbs, $4.40@5.25, bulk, $4.80@5.00; straight Texas steers, 762@1,313 lbs, $3.55@4.75, bulk, $4.10@4.50; native cows, $2.50@4.00; heifers, $2.85@4.85; stags, $3.90@4.65; bulls, $3.00@4.35; veal calves, $4.50@6.60; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.65. Canning cows closed about 10c lower than last Tuesday.

Hogs—The market was fairly active, with average prices 5c lower than on Wednesday. Receipts were below expectations, but the quality was good. Heavy sold at $3.80@4.05, bulk, $3.90@3.97½; light, $3.75@3.97½, bulk, $3.85@3.90; mixed, $3.80@4.00, bulk, $3.90@3.95; pigs, $2.75@3.80, bulk, $3.40@3.70. A lot of 694 common mixed throwouts from South St. Paul sold to a speculator at $3.72½, averaging 232 lbs. There was everything from a tin whistle to an elephant in the lot.

Sheep—The demand was rather indifferent, but with small receipts former prices were sustained, yet the feeling was weak. The quality was poor. Lambs sold at $3.75@6.50, bulk at $5.50@6.40; native sheep, $2.00@5.10, and Westerns, $3.75@4.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; best grades steady; others weak. Native steers, $4.00@5.25; Texas steers, $2.60@4.00; Texas cows, $2.60@3.65; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.90; bulls, $2.90@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market weak, 5@10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.80; heavies, $3.70@4.00; packers, $3.65@3.90; mixed, $3.50@3.80; lights, $3.50@3.75; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; pigs, $3.00@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady to strong. Lambs, $3.75@6.00; muttons, $3.00@4.65.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000, including 1,500 Texans. Market strong for natives and steady for Texans. Native shipping steers, $4.40@5.25; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.45@4.05; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c lower. Yorkers, $3.75@3.85; packers, $3.80@3.90; butchers, $3.85@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 600; market quiet; native muttons, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $4.50@6.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100. Market active, stronger. Natives, $4.20@5.25. Western steers, $3.90@4.50; Texans, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.30; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.75; calves, $4.50@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market lower. Heavy, $3.70@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.77½; light, $3.72½@3.75; bulk of sales, $3.75@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 700. Market steady. Fair to choice natives, $3.80@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $4.00@6.25.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Beeves—Receipts, 490; one car steers sold at $5.20. Feeling firm. Cables slow and steady. Exports none; tomorrow none. Calves—Receipts, 3,155. Sheep—Firm; good stock shade higher; lambs 25c higher. Sheep [illegible] good, $4.00@4.80; lambs good to prime, $6.75@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,217; firm at $4.20@4.50.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The market for dry goods is still a formative one. Actual daily results, while heavy enough to give a basis for future belief in the market for fall goods, are not heavy enough to satisfy sellers. There is a sprinkling of buyers in town, but they are not enthusiastic or liberal. The reports from road salesmen are in general fairly good. Mail orders have done much to bring the week's average up to a reasonable figure. Local jobbers report a daily business of fair proportions. Out-of-town jobbing houses say that the consuming trade continues lively. Woolen goods men are preparing to show sales and make prices on light weight goods next week. In staple cottons there is little or no change. Print cloths continue to sell for July and August delivery. Bids for regulars beyond that time are refused, however. Extras are still quoted at 2c and are firm thereat.

ITALY SIMPLY WANTS HER DUE.

Admiral Candiani Not Likely to Seize the Custom-House at Cartagena, Colombia.

Rome, July 14.—It is announced here today in a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, that Admiral Candiani, the commander of the Italian squadron at La Guayra, who has been ordered to Cartagena, Colombia, to uphold the claims of Italy, has simply been instructed to formally demand the complete and speedy execution of the decision in the Cerruti case pronounced by President Cleveland in 1897. It is regarded as improbable that the Italian Admiral will seize the custom-house at Cartagena, although he might take some action if he meets with a persistent refusal to abide by the decision of President Cleveland.

Investments

We own and offer the following conservative securities:

RAILROAD BONDS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	4's
Chicago & Northwestern	7's
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, gold	4's
Illinois Central first mortgage, gold	4's
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, first mortgage, gold	6's
Chicago & Eastern Illinois first mortgage	6's

CITY BONDS.

Chicago refunding, gold	4's
Dayton, Ohio, school	4's
Toledo, Ohio	4's
Henderson, Ky.	4's
Kansas City, Mo., gold	4½'s
Waukesha, Wis., school	4's
Desoto, Mo., school	4½'s
Morris, Ill., school	5's
Quincy, Ill., refunding	4's
Red Oak, Iowa, refunding	4½'s
Santa Anna, Cal., sewer	4½'s
Grand Island, Neb., refunding	5's

COUNTY BONDS.

Miami County, Ohio, bridge	5's
Montgomery County, Ala.	5's
Macoupin County, Ill.	4½'s
Middlesex County, Mass.	4's
Chicago Drainage	5's

Write for Bond List, giving full information. Personal interviews invited.

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Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company (OF CHICAGO).

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of first mortgage bonds and coupons and capital stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named first mortgage bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall street, New York, American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any one of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—SS

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, Charles F. Morse, et al., vs. Pacific Railway Company, et al.—Gen. No. 88,047.

Notice is hereby given that whereas by the terms of a certain decree entered in the above entitled cause by said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of July, A. D. 1898, it was, among other things, provided that said cause should be and was thereby referred to Jeremiah Leaming, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery of said Court, with directions to take proof of the amount of debts and claims against the said defendant, the said Pacific Railway Company; and whereas it was also provided in the said decree as follows:

"And the court doth further order that the receiver shall publish a notice, requiring the creditors of the Pacific Railway Company, who have not appeared and heretofore proven their claims in this case, to present their claims to said Master, on or before the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1898; that he shall publish such notice ten (10) successive days in The Chicago Tribune, the Times-Herald, and the Chicago Chronicle, newspapers published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; and that any creditor who shall fail within said time to file his claim with the Master will be forever barred from participation in the fund which shall be realized from the payment by the stockholders of the amount found due and unpaid upon the shares of stock of said Pacific Railway Company."

Now, therefore, the undersigned, as Receiver in said cause, hereby notifies all creditors of the said Pacific Railway Company who have not appeared and heretofore proven their claims in said cause, to present and file their respective claims with the said Jeremiah Leaming, Master as aforesaid, at his office, Room 1412 Ashland Block, northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on or before the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1898. And the undersigned hereby further notifies all whom it may concern that any creditor who shall fail within said time to file his claim with said Master will be forever barred from participation in the fund which shall be realized from the payment by the stockholders of the said Pacific Railway Company, defendants in the above entitled cause, of the amount found due and unpaid upon the shares of stock of said Pacific Railway Company.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Receiver.
[SEAL] By JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
Attest: WM. H. HENKLE, Secretary.
Chicago, Illinois, July first, 1898.
JAMES C. HUTCHINS, Solicitor for Said Receiver.

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DISPOSAL OF WAR SPOILS.

QUESTION OF CONQUERED LANDS SAFE IN HANDS OF REPUBLICANS.

National League Recognizes the Importance of the Problem and Feels Its Solution Can Be Left to the Party—Allegiance Renewed to the St. Louis Platform and Greetings Sent to the Men at the Front—Officers to Be Elected Friday.

Omaha, Neb., July 14.—[Special.]—In the resolutions adopted today by the National Republican league convention it is recognized that one of the most important problems on the political horizon will be the disposition of territory acquired by conquest in the war with Spain. The convention expressed the belief that a wise and patriotic solution of the question can safely be left to a President and Congress elected by Lincoln Republicans.

A speech by ex-President D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati and the reports of the several standing committees consumed the second day's session of the National Republican league. The time was rather late when the delegates were all seated, but outside of Mr. Woodmansee's oratorical effort it was thoroughly a business session. Tonight the convention was entertained with speeches by Senator Thurston, D. D. Woodmansee, and Charles M. Hart.

The Illinois delegation, expelled from the convention yesterday by the opposition led by Senator Hamilton, made no effort to appeal to the convention today from the committee's decision. The defeated delegates were busy caucusing at their quarters, but made no effort to secure a rehearing.

Slap at the Anti-Tanner Faction.

To make matters worse for them, the convention today passed a resolution deprecating the incorporation of clubs of the league. As there was no apparent reason for such a resolution other than the fact that the Payne-Wood-Chapin-Beitler Illinois delegation, as they were dubbed by Senator Hamilton, placed great emphasis on the fact that its league was incorporated, this resolution was conceived to be a gratuitous slap at the other Illinois faction. However, this resolution came through ex-President Woodmansee of Cincinnati, and if it was promoted, as Chapin declares, by the Hamilton interests, there was nothing on the surface to indicate the fact. This was the only way in which the Illinois factional fight was developed during the day.

In the absence of Chairman F. P. Williams of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business Assistant Secretary Weeks read that committee's report and moved its adoption. It favored postponing the election of officers until Friday, but Major Melvin Hayes of Ohio proposed an amendment to have the session of the day prolonged so as to elect the officers and be through with the convention. A viva voce vote was taken at first on Mr. Hayes' amendment, and President Crawford thought the affirmative vote loud enough to adopt it, and was about to so declare the vote, when a division was called for, and then a roll-call.

To a certain extent the roll-call was something of a test vote. J. Cookman Boyd's Maryland delegation, with thirty-four votes, and Isadore Sobel's Pennsylvania delegation of 130 votes were ready to go ahead with the election, but E. N. Dingley's delegation, with fifty-eight votes, and Colonel George Stone's California delegation with thirty-eight, were not. New York's 146 votes were represented by only a few delegates, but they were all cast in opposition to the scheme for hurrying the election of officers, and the announcement of this, as also the casting by Senator Hamilton of the Illinois vote of ninety-eight against the Hayes proposition, was greeted with loud applause by the Dingleyites.

Postpone Officers' Election.

The Hayes amendment was lost by 867 to 568. The rest of the report was adopted without dissent of any kind. This included a statement to the effect that the admission of women delegates to the convention was already covered by the constitution of the league, letting them in on the same footing as the men. Consequently there was no necessity for action on the resolution, which had been referred to the committee, formally admitting women delegates on this basis.

The next thing was the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. These resolutions renewed allegiance to the St. Louis platform, congratulated the country on the Republican victory, favored the single gold standard, indorsed President McKinley and the administration generally, and sent greetings to the soldier and sailor boys in the present war, and were adopted without any opposition whatever. The most important feature of the resolution is the fourth paragraph, which says: In the near future important problems will arise out of the war in which the nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory, and it is declared that the people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these questions to a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

Entering on an Era of Patriotism.

At this point in the proceedings Senator Thurston, who had entered the theater a few moments previous, was introduced, and was given a hearty reception. He spoke at some length, saying that this country was just entering upon an era of patriotism. The Republican party, he declared, had kept every promise made in the St. Louis platform, and had lifted the American people out of the slough of despondency. In welcoming the convention to the State the Senator called attention to the fact that it had been dominated by Populist rule, saying that this was the last time, and that from this time on it would be back in the Republican fold. The people had tried the experiment of Populism once, and were satisfied. They had drought, grasshoppers, hard times, and Populism, and the last was the worst by all odds.

Telegrams and letters were read from President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and numerous Governors, all expressing their regrets that they were unable to attend the convention. Senator Berry of Illinois offered a resolution thanking the Mayor, the citizens of Omaha, and the Transmississippi Exposition association for their kind treatment of the members of the convention. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Report of League Work Committee.

The report of the Committee on League Work was presented, and upon motion of Mr. McIntyre of Iowa was adopted by a unanimous vote. The report follows:

We recommend that the secretaries of the various State leagues be requested to forward to the national Secretary copies of their plans of organization and league literature used by them. We further urge that the national Secretary publish quarterly notes and suggestions on league work and distribute the same to the officers of the national, State, Congressional, county, and club organizations.

We do not favor the legal incorporation of State Republican leagues. We recommend, in so far as we have authority, that biennial sessions be substituted for annual sessions of the national league.

We recommend that the President of the national league be made an associate member of the National Republican committee, and the State Presidents be made associate members of their respective State Republican Central committees, and the Presidents of the Congressional, county, and township leagues be recommended as associate members of their respective Central Republican committees.

We call special attention of the national officers to the resolution passed at the national convention held at Detroit, found on page 41 of the proceedings of that convention, and recommend that the same be more vigorously enforced.

We recommend that the national President be instructed to see that the plans of organization adopted be completed and enforced in the several States and Territories, as far as practicable, and that each State and Territory hold a State convention annually, and that delegates to the National Republican league be selected at the meeting of the State leagues, next preceding the date of the biennial convention of the National Republican league.

Next Meeting Place Not Fixed.

The contest of the morning came up when the Committee on Time and Place reported. The report was brief, the document simply stating that Los Angeles, St. Paul, and Galveston had extended invitations to the twelfth annual meeting of the league. It recommended that in the interest of the party the next convention be held two years hence and that the date and the location be left to the Executive committee.

The report precipitated a spirited discussion. Senator Berry of Illinois favored leaving these matters with the Executive committee, the members of which were honest men, who would look after the best interests of the party. By a unanimous vote the report of the committee was adopted and the next convention will be held two years from now, the place of meeting to be left to the committee.

Officers of State Delegations.

The different State delegations have selected their National Vice Presidents and National Executive committeemen as follows:

National Executive committee—Illinois, J. Otis Humphrey, Springfield; Colorado, Greely W. Whitford, Denver; Connecticut, J. W. Stewart; Texas, H. F. MacGregor, Houston; Arkansas, H. L. Remmell, Little Rock; California, D. Edward Collins, Oakland; Oregon, I. A. McCrum, Hillsboro; Oklahoma, C. H. Thompson, Guthrie; Ohio, Melville Hayes, Wilmington; North Carolina, George H. White, Tardero; New York, William T. Manning; New Jersey, F. F. Meyer Jr., Newark; Nebraska, L. W. Billingsley, Lincoln; Missouri, Charles F. Busch, St. Louis; Minnesota, Charles M. Wilcox, Marshall; Michigan, C. E. Butterfield, Ann Arbor; Maryland, Leander Foreman, Govanstown; Kansas, J. F. Culver, Emporia; Iowa, Carl F. Kuehnle, Denison; Delaware, Francis Hoeffler, Wilmington; Pennsylvania, A. J. Edwards, Pittsburg; Utah, Hoyt Sherman Jr., Salt Lake; Vermont, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; Wisconsin, J. B. Stickney, Mazamanie; Wyoming, A. E. Kelley, Cheyenne; Kentucky, W. R. Ramsey, London; South Dakota, R. J. Woods, Sioux Falls; American College league, T. B. Perkins, University of Washington, Washington, D. C.; Hawaii, Robert W. Shingle, Honolulu.

Nations Vice Presidents—Illinois, W. H. Lewis, Watseka; Colorado, Benjamin K. Kimberly, Denver; Texas, W. H. Atwell, Dallas; Arkansas, M. A. Elliott, Camden; California, A. W. Kinney, Los Angeles; Oregon, Fred W. Mulkey, Portland; Oklahoma, George S. Greene, Guthrie; Ohio, George T. Crawford, Columbus; North Carolina, W. J. Hegamo, Marshall; New York, John W. Totten, New York City; New Jersey, Frank J. Higgins, Jersey City; Nebraska, W. P. McCreary, Hastings; Missouri, Hiram Lloyd, St. Louis; Minnesota, William H. Yale, Winona; Michigan, W. W. Wedemeyer, Ann Arbor; Maryland, J. Henry Haas, Baltimore; Kansas, W. D. Gilbert, Atchison; Iowa, L. F. Potter, Oakland; Delaware, F. M. Walker, Wilmington; Pennsylvania, Mahlon L. Young, Philadelphia; Utah, William Glassmann, Ogden; Vermont, J. J. Estey, Brattleboro; Wisconsin, Edward Sauerhering, Mattville; Wyoming, Miss Estelle Reel, Cheyenne; Kentucky, Augustus H. Wilson, Louisville; South Dakota, C. J. Buell, Rapid City; American College League, F. B. Whitney, Williams College, Waukegan, Ill.; Hawaii, Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu.

TAWNEY TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Minnesota Congressman Is Renominated by the Republicans Without Opposition.

Rochester, Minn., July 14.—[Special.]—James A. Tawney of Winona was today renominated for Congress from the First District, there being no opposition. The resolutions adopted favored the gold standard, the President's war policy, the annexation of Hawaii, the popular war loan, the building of the Nicaraguan Canal, and indorsed Senator C. K. Davis for successor to himself.

Sullivan, Ind., July 14.—[Special.]—The Second District Democrats have nominated Robert Miers for Congress.

FRENCH SQUADRON SOON TO SAIL FROM TOULON TO TANGIER.

Six Large Warships Which May Be the Fleet Spoken Of as Seen Off Alicante—People of Ceuta and Algeciras Fly in Fear.

Gibraltar, July 14.—It is rumored that a French squadron, consisting of two battleships and three cruisers, will shortly proceed from Toulon to Tangier. Many families of Ceuta and Algeciras, fearing an American bombardment, are emigrating to Ronda and Jimera.

Alicante, Spain, July 14.—Six large warships passed here today. They are supposed to have been French.

LEADS THE CHINESE REBELS.

Sun Yat Sen Heard from Again at the Head of a Revolution.

Hongkong, July 14.—The defeat of the imperial troops near Woo-Chow is confirmed. Thousands of bodies have been recovered from the river, and have been buried at Woo-Chow. The losses of the imperial force are probably more than 1,500 killed, which was the number first announced.

It is reported here that the Chinese doctor Sun Yat Sen, who was inveigled into the Chinese Embassy in London in 1896 and imprisoned there until he succeeded in notifying the British government officials through a friend that he had been kidnaped, is among the leaders of the present rebellion.

[Sun Yat Sen, a Chinese doctor, was kidnaped by the officials of the Chinese Legation in London in 1896. He succeeded in communicating with the British government and was eventually released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury. The doctor said he was the leader of the conspiracy at Canton in October, 1895, to establish a constitution for China. The society to which he belonged was called the Hing-Chung-Wooy, meaning "Chinese Progressive society." It is alleged to have a powerful organization in America with a center at San Francisco and headquarters in New York. The American chief was said to be Walter Fong of Stamford, Conn., the first Chinese to be graduated by an American university, and his principal colleagues were alleged to be graduates of Yale, Harvard, and other universities.]

DELAY IN REYNOLDS VERDICT.

Jurors in Damage Suit Reach No Agreement Before the Adjournment of Court.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary J. Reynolds, 32 Maple street, who sued the city for damages on account of injuries alleged to have been caused by a fall on a defective sidewalk, had not agreed upon a verdict when court adjourned late yesterday afternoon, although it had been out since 2:30 o'clock. The jury was instructed by Judge Gibbons to seal its verdict in case of agreement, and in the event of disagreement to report to him this morning.

The city presented testimony yesterday to show that in 1889 Mrs. Reynolds secured from the City of Detroit $1,350 for injuries similar if not identical to those on which she has based the present suit for $20,000 damages against Chicago. Dr. Hamilton Smith of Detroit testified: "This is the identical case."

Assistant City Attorney Brady said that if the jury did not award the woman a verdict he would advise the institution of charges of perjury against her.

FIRM IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Oldest Cotton Manufacturers of Providence, R. I., Involved to the Extent of Half a Million.

Providence, R. I., July 14.—John H. Mason & Sons, one of the oldest cotton manufacturing firms in this city, is financially embarrassed. The liabilities of the firm are placed above $500,000, mostly in notes held by banks in this city. The number of creditors is small, and as yet no action has been taken in the matter. Eugene Mason is preparing a statement of assets and liabilities, which will be presented to the creditors as soon as possible.

FIRE VICTIMS ARE THREE.

Racine Disaster Rendered Possible by a Water Pressure That Is Inadequate.

Racine, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—It is now known that the victims of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron company fire number three—namely: Gustave Knatsche, Adelbert Hollister, and John Keefe. There were 200 persons in the building when the fire broke out. The water pressure registered only forty pounds all the time the fire was raging.

Object to Railway Franchises.

A mass-meeting was held in Austin last night to protest against further concessions in street railway ordinances by the town trustees. The meeting was addressed by C. S. Cutting, C. R. La Mena, and others. All agreed that the Lake Street extension to Austin avenue with a five-cent fare around the loop should be required, as provided by the present ordinance.

Burned in Gasoline Explosion.

Three persons were severely burned last evening by an explosion of gasoline in a bonfire at Chicago avenue and Townsend street. They are: Mrs. Kate Taft, 55 Townsend street; Gus Brown, 77 Milton avenue; and Samuel Bigane, 94 Chicago avenue. They will recover.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

ROCK ISLAND POSTPONES ITS REDUCTION OF PASSENGER RATES.

Interested Officials Will Meet on Tuesday to Consider the Sale of Cheap Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul by Scalpers—Western Joint Traffic Bureau's New Agreement Takes Effect Today—Travel Toward the Klondike Gold Fields Is Light.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific yesterday temporarily withdrew its threat to reduce passenger fares between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. The promised reductions will not be made next Sunday, but they may come later in the week if the officials think such action necessary in order to bring some of the recalcitrant lines to time. A meeting for consideration of the difficulties, which was to have been held today, has been put off to next Tuesday on account of the absence of interested officials. Brokers still are selling Chicago-St. Paul tickets freely at $8 and $8.50. The regular rate is $11.50. It is of this that the Rock Island complains.

The Board of Commissioners of the new Western Joint Traffic bureau will probably be called upon to fix the percentages for a division of Western traffic. The freight men have been at it for several days, but have made little progress, each road demanding a larger share of the business than competitors are willing to allow. It is said that all will be arranged prior to July 25, when a restoration of rates is ordered.

The new agreement of the Western Joint Traffic bureau goes into effect today, though no change in rates will be made for ten days. The compact provides that such changes as are not authorized by unanimous vote of the association must be announced over the personal signature of the traffic officer of the road making them. This procedure and a system of fines for violations is expected to prevent the demoralization that has prevailed for over a year.

With last year's business as a basis Western passenger men expected a heavy traffic to the Klondike gold fields, beginning late in June. Recent reports indicate that there is scarcely any traffic in that direction. Many who started for Alaska early in the season have journeyed no further than to the Pacific coast, where they are said to be destitute.

Western roads are all busy getting equipment into shape to handle the big crops which are expected throughout the West this season. Reports to all of the lines are gratifying.

Western roads have agreed upon a round-trip rate of one fare between Omaha and all Missouri points for Missouri day, Aug. 30, at the Transmississippi exposition.

Further arguments were heard yesterday in Judge Dunne's court on the habeas corpus proceedings brought by indicted ticket brokers—Albert T. Geis, David Wasserman, and Frank Crosby. The case involves a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court some years ago in favor of the railroads, which Richard Prendergast, attorney for the petitioners, argued was secured through the collusion of the railroads and therefore should not be considered binding. The case is identical with the habeas corpus proceedings pending before Judge Gibbons brought by Brokers Ullman, Marks, and Nye, who were indicted at the same time.

PLANS A POLICY FOR SANTIAGO.

President McKinley Decides That Home Rule Shall Not Be Established at Once.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—The President has already given thought to the policy to follow the removal of Spanish authority in Santiago. That policy was the subject of consideration at the White House the day General Miles left for the front.

General Miles carries instructions of a liberal character to General Shafter. The latter will immediately upon taking possession of Santiago act as Military Governor. He will be given a force ample for the operations contemplated in Eastern Cuba. But only enough troops will be quartered in the City of Santiago to maintain order.

A large camp will be established in the mountains, the site being selected carefully with regard to health, water, and accessibility. In that camp an army of American troops will be held for the present.

General Shafter will devote his attention to the improvement of conditions in and about Santiago. The residents will be encouraged to resume their business and industries. The port will be opened, and steamship lines will resume their regular calls. The iron mines will be worked by the American companies, and employment will be given to many hundreds of men. Refugees from the interior will be induced to return to their farms and villages. As rapidly as possible General Shafter will put civil government on its feet, and will restore the ways of peace.

The progress of the development of peaceful pursuits and the spirit of the people manifested under the new conditions will be watched with much interest by the President. They will afford some indication of the aptitude and ability of the Cubans to get along without Spanish domination. About the capacity of the Cubans there is doubt in some quarters, and much will depend, as regards the future action of the United States, upon the ease or difficulty General Shafter experiences in bringing Santiago into a self-supporting and self-governing state.

The American commander at Santiago will have both military and civil functions. He will be given from 15,000 to 25,000 men, whatever force shall appear to be necessary to carry out the plans of the President.

The substitution of home rule for the Spanish authority is not to be sudden, but of slow development. This is to be the policy of reconstruction in Cuba. Some of the Cubans may have other ideas, but the leaders have thus far taken a sensible view and have not manifested any impatience or irritation over the plan. They seem to realize how powerless they are without American help and to be willing to take the part assigned to them in the overthrow of the Spanish and the establishment of a new government. Stories which come from Cuba to the effect that the Cubans may turn against the Americans because they are not given immediate control are not sustained by anything received officially. Gomez and Garcia and the subordinate commanders have thus far conducted themselves in a sensible and an appreciative manner.

One of the first things to be done by General Shafter upon taking possession of Santiago will be to order a system of relief. Army officers will be put in charge of it and American charity will be dispensed with a liberal hand until the stricken people can be put in a position to take care of themselves.

CERVERA ON WAY TO PRISON.

Defeated Spanish Admiral Finds Heart, However, to Admire the New England Climate.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 14.—[Special.]—The United States steamship St. Louis, Captain Goodrich, U. S. N., with Admiral Cervera and the Spanish officers aboard, sailed this morning at 6 o'clock for Annapolis, where the prisoners will be landed. During a conversation the Admiral said he liked America and Americans. When asked how he had been treated he replied:

"Most excellently."

In speaking of his health he said:

"Your New England climate is most agreeable, and I would like to remain here."

There was no unusual incident in connection with the departure of the cruiser. Everything had been made ready yesterday for it to sail last evening, but on account of the storm and the rough sea the start was deferred until this morning.

The St. Louis took on board 700 tons of coal and 3,800 gallons of water. It will make its first stop at Annapolis. After landing the prisoners there the cruiser will proceed to the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia, where its armament will be increased by the addition of several rapid fire guns. Then it will rejoin the fleet in Cuban waters.

Gregory Litigation Is Settled.

Litigation over the estate of Allan Gregory was brought to a termination yesterday by a private agreement between the heirs-at-law and Martha Clybourne, whom the courts declared to be Mr. Gregory's widow.

OFFICERS' WIVES TO CARE FOR THE NEEDY AT FORT SHERIDAN.

They Will Look Out for Enlisted Men's Families—Army and Navy Fund Receipts for the Day—Col. Young Comes to the Engineers.

The Army and Navy league has turned over the suffering at Fort Sheridan, most of which is prospective, to the wives of the officers at the post, who, through the Daughters of the Revolution, have agreed to undertake the task of caring for the wives and families of the men in their husbands' commands. H. S. Vail, who made the investigation for the league, says the complaints of suffering came from a fault-finding woman, who thought there was a chance to get some of the league's money. There is but little suffering along the boundaries of the post now, and what may come from the cutting off of income to the women there will be cared for at the post. Following are the contributions received by the Chicago league July 13 and 14:

Mrs. A. S. Trude	$5
Mrs. A. P. Dana	3
H. C. de Camp	10
Mrs. Josephine R. Payson	5
Mrs. Reed	1
Zienart & Co.	5
Mrs. Alice E. Fuller	5
Robert C. Givins	50
Mrs. W. E. Burden	2
G. L. Thompson	10
Cottagers on Pishtauqua Bay in lieu of fireworks	51
L. Heilprin & Co.	25
D'Ancona & Co.	5
L. C. Wachsmuth & Co.	25
Henry W. King & Co.	25
L. Loewenstein & Sons	25
Kohn Bros.	25
Ederheimer, Stein & Co.	25
B. Kuppenheimer & Co.	25
Cahn, Wampold & Co.	25
Spitz, Landener & Co.	25
Hirsch, Elson & Co.	25
Rosenwald & Weil	25
C. P. Kellogg & Co.	25
Becker, Mayr & Co.	25
Pfaelser, Sutton & Co.	25
Work Bros.	25
Charles Kaufman & Bros.	25
Daube, Cohn & Co.	15
John L. Miller & Co.	10
H. Cohn & Son	10
Lindenthal & Loodman	10
Morgenthau Bros.	10
Abe Strauss	5
Mantle and Tile Dealers' association	100
Brewers of Chicago	500
Total	$1,212

The $500 from the brewers is the first installment of the contribution of $2,500 announced a week ago. It will be paid every sixty days. Marshall Field's contribution of $3,000 is to be paid in similar installments every thirty days.

Lieutenant Elmer A. Beatty, Second Illinois, is seriously ill at his home, 1110 Washington boulevard. He caught a severe cold at Camp Tanner and was compelled to resign his commission.

Dr. Clark M. Jay, 2510 Indiana avenue, left last night for Tampa, where he was ordered by Surgeon General Sternberg. He will be assigned to duty as a special surgeon.

The Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday added nearly $1,000 to the war hospital fund by a lawn fête held on the grounds of Mrs. Charles H. Conover, 1742 Judson avenue, Evanston. The grounds were decorated with flags, palms, and bunting.

There is recruiting now at Aldine Hall, 75 Randolph street, one full company of 100 men for the Third Mississippi United States Infantry. A. H. Heyman, Unity Building, is the First Lieutenant and Daniel L. Cruice, 79 Dearborn street, the Second Lieutenant. The company will leave for Columbus, Miss., on Saturday evening.

The camp of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, at Fort Sheridan became regimental headquarters yesterday afternoon when Colonel Williard Young arrived from San Francisco to supersede Major R. H. Savage in command. Colonel Young's arrival was greeted with cheers by the 800 volunteer engineers.

MRS. BARRETT HERE TO AID IN RESCUE WORK AMONG WOMEN.

National Superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Beulah Homes Lectures at Fullerton Avenue Church.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, National Superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Beulah Homes, arrived in Chicago yesterday on the invitation of the pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church. She lectured at the church last evening, after which people were given an opportunity to meet her. Mrs. Barrett's subject was, "Society's Duty to the Scarlet Woman."

Mrs. Barrett is on her way to Omaha, where she will speak at the woman's congress on Monday. From there she will go on to the coast, stopping at various cities en route.

The officers of the national society are:

President—Mr. Charles N. Crittenton.
Secretary—Mr. Charles Morton.
Treasurer—Mr. Francis Waterman.
National Superintendent—Mrs. Barrett.

The headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

"Our work is growing and prospering," said Mrs. Barrett. "We now have fifty-four homes in the various large cities of the country and we even have founded a home in Japan. The national work was founded seven years ago by Mr. Charles N. Crittenton with only five homes. These were in New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta. My husband was a clergyman and it was through his parish work that I became interested in rescue work for women.

"In my early married life, when my little boy was but a few months old, a poor, betrayed girl brought her child to my house, and as the two infants lay side by side I thought of the gulf fixed between them, and my heart burned within me at the injustice, the inequalities of the world. I vowed then, beside those sleeping infants, that by the power of God I would spend my life in trying to wipe out some of the inequalities that were meted out to my sisters who were so helpless to help themselves.

"I have studied this question from every standpoint and in different parts of the world. In our Florence Crittenton Homes we do everything possible to fit a woman for the duties of motherhood. We teach her from the moment she enters the door the value of natal influence, and when her child comes we teach her how to care for it, and we give her an opportunity of making an honest living for herself and it. Christ did not turn from the sinful woman. He forgave her."

Mrs. Barrett was Secretary of the woman's department of the Atlanta exposition. She was also here at the time of the World's Fair as Vice President of the National Council of Women.

MIDLAND HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Must Reimburse the Rio Grande for a Wreck in Which Many Lives Were Lost.

Denver, Colo., July 14.—Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, sitting with Judge Caldwell of the Circuit Court, today announced the court's decision placing upon the Colorado Midland railroad company the responsibility for the collision between a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train and a Midland cattle train on Sept. 10 last, by which a score or more of passengers were killed.

In a verbal order, taking three-quarters of an hour in delivery, the report, as rendered by John H. Knaebel, special Master in Chancery, appointed by the court to take the testimony and consider both sides of the controversy, was sustained.

The effect of the decision is to make it the duty of the Colorado Midland railroad to reimburse the Rio Grande for all losses that the latter has sustained, or that may be proved against it hereafter arising from the wreck. It also establishes a lien upon all the property of the Colorado Midland to secure the payment of the same.

The principal contention of the Colorado Midland was that the responsibility ought to be joint for the reason that both trains were, at the time of the collision, upon a track jointly used and under orders as to the movements given by a joint superintendent.

Justice Brewer held that the fault was not in the orders, but in the manner of their execution by the Midland train crew.

STATE BAR IN SESSION.

ASSOCIATION CONVENES AT THE CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

News of the Surrender of Santiago Arouses Enthusiasm and Congratulatory Message Is Sent the President—Many Lawyers Are Present—Various Topics of Interest to Legal Men Are Discussed—Debate Postponed Until Today.

When the bulletin announcing the surrender of Santiago was posted at the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday the members of the Illinois Bar association, who were smoking their after-dinner cigars in the lobby, forgot post-prandial affairs and broke out into a patriotic demonstration. When the afternoon session was called to order General Black offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, to telegraph to the President the gratification of the association on learning of the surrender and its approval of sending the captured army back to Spain.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the association was called to order at 11 a. m. by President Orendorff. Among those present were:

Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington; Judge Burroughs, Illinois Appellate Court, Edwardsville; E. P. Williams, Galesburg; James Kepley, Effingham; J. W. Yates, Shelbyville; B. H. Ferguson, Springfield; George Page, Peoria; C. R. Star, Kankakee; Martin L. Newell, Springfield; Ethelbert Callahan, Judge M. W. Shafer, Belleville; Judge Lingle, Jonesboro; A. J. Pickerel, Carbondale; William T. Abbott and John S. Stevens, Peoria; Judge Grosscup, Edwin Ashcroft, Judge Dibble, Joliet; Robert E. Jenkins, Robert Rae, James J. Barbour, C. C. Bonney, John C. Black, J. W. Raymond, E. B. Sherman, General McNulta, Adolph Moses, J. B. Bradwell, Judge J. V. Freeman, Judge John Barton Payne, S. S. Gregory, Judge Abner Smith, Jesse Baldwin, and Judge M. F. Tuley.

President Orendorf in his annual address reviewed the history of the association, particularly during the last year. The chief feature was his insistence that the right of trial by jury be left undisturbed, and the growing tendency of Judges to direct verdicts be curbed. The raising of the standard of admissions to the bar was praised.

Discusses Libel Laws.

Speaking of the repeal of the libel law in 1897 he said:

"The real author of a libel is the proper person to be punished, not the mere publisher, if innocent of malice. If malice on part of the publisher can be proven, no fault can be found with exemplary damages of a character to prevent the repetition, and commensurate with the gravity of the offense; but in all cases the publisher should be entitled to the benefit of the plea of no malice in fact, and if sustained by the evidence only actual damages should be recoverable.

"I recommend an amendment to the laws to carry this reform into effect."

President Orendorff recommended also the calling of a constitutional convention. He closed with a tribute to the soldiers and sailors of America, which was heartily applauded.

Adlai E. Stevenson, in considering "France as a Republic," sketched the constitutional changes in that country during the last 100 years and brought out essential points of difference between France and England and America. The small amount of power intrusted to the French President was particularly emphasized.

In the afternoon the first address was delivered by John N. Jewett on "The Judicial Office." It was a sharp criticism of the legislative acts in Illinois which prohibited oral charges by Judges and took from the Supreme Court the review of errors of facts. Mr. Jewett denounced both acts as legislative usurpation.

The court was assailed as spiritless and cowardly. Without passing on the facts, the courts were but dealing with presumptions, he said. The rule against oral instructions to juries was likewise condemned, Mr. Jewett declaring it had resulted in conferring judicial powers on the attorney.

Town Meetings Condemned.

Judge Henry V. Freeman was the second speaker of the afternoon and discussed "The Town Meeting." He reviewed the development of the township organization. Taking up the phase of local interest, he said the township organization of Illinois, existing along with the municipal organization, was a useless institution.

He said the town meetings in Chicago were held by a few interested officeholders and the citizens never knew where and when it was to be held. There was expended through the seven township organizations of Chicago half a million dollars. He called attention to the fact that if the township meeting saw fit to levy a tax or make an appropriation for the building of a town hall there was nothing to prevent the accomplishment of the act. He thought in municipalities the taxing authority ought to be centralized. He said in Chicago there were seven distinct taxing powers—the State, the County, the City, the Township, the School board, the Park board, and the Drainage board—to say nothing of the war tax power of the national government.

The discussion on expert testimony, which was to have been led by A. J. Eddy, was deferred until today.

On motion of General McNulta a committee was presented to draw up resolutions in accordance with the President's recommendation for an additional Circuit Court Judge to the Federal Court in Illinois. The committee consists of General McNulta, Judge Burroughs, and Ephraim Banning.

The following committees were appointed also:

Auditing—J. S. Stevens, George Hunt, Judge Amess.
Nominations—S. S. Gregory, Judge Cartwright, E. B. Sherman, Judge Payne, and Benson Wood.

This morning Judge Burroughs will speak on "Easements" and H. G. Reeves will lead the discussion on the need of a new constitutional convention. Tonight the annual banquet at the hotel will close the meeting.

SENATOR MASON IN THE CITY.

Thinks Fall of Santiago Means the Beginning of the End of the War.

Senator William E. Mason arrived in the city last night from Washington and registered at the Grand Pacific. He said he intended to give his attention to business for a month, after which he would take a brief vacation.

"Then," he said, "I am going to pull off my coat and do some work for the county and Congressional tickets. I am going to make an old-fashioned campaign.

"I look to see another Republican Congress returned to power. The fact is the Democrats have little heart in the coming fight. They realize the people feel that a Republican defeat would be construed into a rebuke of the administration's war policy, and are not disposed to support any such a movement. From what I have been able to learn I think there is an exceedingly strong popular feeling in support of President McKinley's policy.

"I think the fall of Santiago means the beginning of the end of the war. I do not look to see it continued for any length of time. I think Sagasta's policy is in reality being shaped with the idea of bringing peace as speedily as possible.

"I do not look for any trouble with Germany over the Philippine question. They understand now if they never did before that any such policy would be their own ruination."

EASY WORK FOR ROAD AGENTS.

Express Train Attacked and Robbed in Nevada and the Perpetrators Make Their Escape.

Reno, Nev., July 14.—Passenger train No. 1, east-bound, was held up last night one mile east of Humboldt.

When the train arrived at a point one mile east of Humboldt a negro and a white man covered the engineer with guns, stopped the train, and going back to the express car they blew it up with dynamite, almost destroying the express packages.

Covering Messenger George Hughes, they blew open the safe and rifled it of its contents, which were but a trifle, and decamped. The train went on to Winnemucca, where the damaged car was set out and express matter transferred to a box car, and then proceeded east.

It is rumored here that the negro has been arrested. A strong posse from Winnemucca is in pursuit.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—190156—Philip A. Schaeflein vs. E. Radcliffe Baker and J. S. Wolfe; by deflt., $306.50. —184986—Minnie Allworth vs. Natl. Life Assn. of Hartford; on verd., $5,231.10, and appld.—190481—Wm. M. Gunton vs. L. G. Anderson; on verd., $167.13.

Judge Stough—172041—Chicago Title & Trust Co., assg., vs. Chas. S. & Mrs. Anna Berry; on findg., $525.—181938—Robert Hines vs. Chgo. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Co.; on verd., $2,000, and appld. —184936—Grace E. Hammersmark vs. Chgo. Grand Trunk Ry. Co.; on findg., $150 and sat.

Judge Garver—162273—W. P. Alward vs. C. A. Whyland, A. White, B. Whyland, and C. A. Whyland & Co.; on findg., $20 and sat.

Judge Gibbons—150094—Margaret O'Leary vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $350.—180053—Sophia K. Kufferle vs. City of Chgo.; on findg., $2,000.—17031—Bridget Corbet vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $1,500.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—4205—Wolseley vs. Calto; dec. sale.—4307—Seipp vs. Busse def. dec.—1493—Mead vs. Thompson; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—4442—Johnson vs. Lindquist; ord. apptg. recvr. and def. dec.—5198—Bromell vs. Adams; dec. sale.—191100—City L. vs. Mater; final dec. and satisfied.—4028—Wolseley vs. Haines; dec. sale.—4825—Dunshee vs. Malloy; same.—1622—Linscott vs. Bliss, def. dec.—4520—Wright vs. Peck; dec. sale.—3104—White vs. Stone; dec. sale. —189472—Zander vs. Kellogg; dec. sale.—4310—Hanson vs. Clybourn final dec.

Judge Tuley—11874—Housse vs. Housse; dec. div.—353—Freman vs. Conley; dec.

Judge Burke—11686—Phillips vs. Gunning; dec. —13912—Cathord, etc., vs. Maher; lv. to file amdt. to bill instr., dec.—8696—Meyberg vs. Meyberg; dec.—961—Kotz vs. Kotz; dec.—2656—Sowers vs. Sowers; dec.—83999—Thompson vs. Thompson; dec.—1242—Wilson vs. Wilson; dec.—11314 —Poffenberger vs. Poffenberger; dec.—9975—Mitchell vs. Mitchell; dec.—184335—Stone vs. Stone; dec.—12390—Baur vs. Baur; dec.—181912—Fischer vs. Fischer; dec.

Judge Dunne—166869—Cudel vs. Cudel; final dec.—7592—Ward vs. Nystedt; def. dec.—11998—Bryan vs. Leland; dec.—12210—Byram vs. Rowe; dec. sale.—1286—Sweet vs. Grannis; final dec.—8078—Sanderson vs. Wheeler; dec.

Judge Garver—13940—In re. petn. of Ætna I. Co.; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Motions of course and submitted cases.
Judge Ball—Motions of course.
Judge Gary—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Hutchinson—No court.
Judge Stein—Motions of course and submitted cases.
Judge Trude—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Stough—No call extended.
Judge Willis—No call extended.
Judge Tuley—No court.
Judge Dunne—183655 on hearing.
Judge Clifford—In chambers.
Judge Neely—No court.
Judge Garver—6993, 11349.
Judge Hanecy—No court.
Judge Gibbons—No call.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course. 10 a. m., 15694, 17432, and page 25 vol. assgmt. calr.
Judge Batten—General tax objections.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—2 p. m., set case.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—No call extended.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011.
Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—No call extended.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No call extended.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—Western Electric Company vs. Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates held at ¾ cent on corn to Lake Erie and 1⅝ cents to Lake Ontario, with no change in sight. Charters—To Buffalo—Mecosta, Pabst, corn. To Lake Ontario—Pueblo, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Chartered—Wyoming, Green Bay, Morley, Milwaukee; Elphicke, Duluth; City of New York, Grandy, Norris, Sault, 20 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is not likely to be any change in the freight market for some time. A pair of boats managed at the office of an ore shipper have been held here all the week on account of the scarcity of cargoes.

Vessel Movements.

PORT ARTHUR—Arrived—Alverson.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Waldo.
COLLINGWOOD, Ont.—Arrived—Rogers.
ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Carter, Myles, Yale.
MENOMINEE—Departed—Two Boyces, Detroit.
PORT HURON, Mich.—Cleared—Viking, Vinland, 9 p. m.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—McVittie, Tilley, Clinton and consorts.
SANDUSKY—Arrived—Fitzpatrick. Cleared—Coal—Emma Hutchinson, Gladstone.
ASHTABULA — Arrived — Britannic, Verona. Cleared—Light—Twin Sisters, Escanaba.
ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Wetmore, Brunette, Moonlight, Louisiana, Craig. Cleared—Niagara, Kingston.
TWO HARBORS, Mich.—Cleared—Mariska, Hundred thirty-seven, Thomson, Hundred twenty-seven, Lake Erie.
STURGEON BAY—Down—Pewaukee, 8 last night; Hurd, 9; Soper, Nau, 10. Up—Chipman, 9 last night; Hickox, 5 p. m.
CONNEAUT — Arrived — Columbia, Frontenac. Cleared—Rails—Quayle, Duluth; Grover, R. Rhodes, Fort William; light—Colby, Linn, Duluth.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Sawyer, Redfern, Tuxbury. Cleared—Glidden, Tonawanda; Grampian, Drake, Bermuda, Buffalo; Hiawatha, Cleveland.
ESCANABA—Cleared—Minnesota, Fruitport; Sparta, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Flower, Sheldon, Negaunee, Superior, Lake Erie ports; Tasmania, Milwaukee; Peck, Lindsay, Chicago.
SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Argonaut, Massachusetts. Cleared—Maryland, Merrimac, Niko, Escanaba; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Venice, Ewen, Samoa, Celtic, Buffalo; Norwalk, Duluth.
TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Keith, Sonsmith, Hundred thirty, Hundred thirty-two, Gratwick [steel], Schoolcraft, Lincoln. Cleared—Corn—Hammond, Downing, Buffalo. Coal—Aurora, Aurania, Duluth. Light—Emma Hutchinson, Sandusky.
DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived—Shenandoah, Chattanooga, Algeria, Rappahannock, Cumberland, Sitka, Yukon, Venezuela, Paisley, Marquette, Arabia, Bartlett whaleback, Fryer, Kalbaska, Aloha, Madden, Noquebay. Departed—Moran, Harlem, Buffalo, flour; Arizona and consorts, Argo and consorts, Langell, Inter Laken, Lake Erie, lumber; Wilson whalebacks, Orr, Oades, Dundee, Onogo, Carrington, Lake Erie, ore; Thomson whaleback, Shores, Two Harbors, light.
CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—George Hall, Sam Flint. Cleared—Coal—Tampa, Wahula, Duluth; Colonial, Alcona, Chicago; Spokane, Sheboygan; Hackett, Portage. Light—Republic, Marquette.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Morley, Bangor, Amazonas. Cleared—Coal—Edwards, Law, Duluth; Berlin, Fedora, Fort William; Starrucca, Egan, America, Chicago. Light—Ed Smith, Duluth; Phenix, Manitowoc. Down—Ed Smith and barges, Langell Boys, Comstock, City of New York and barges; Torrent and barges.
MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Iosco, 10 last night; New York, 10:15; Victory, Constitution, London, 11; Rosedale, 1:30 a. m.; Belle Brown, Schlesinger, 7:20; Mohawk, 10:30; Nebraska, 6:20 p. m. Down—Toltec and consort, 10:10 last night; Tuscarora, 12:40 a. m.; Cora A., Maruba and consort, 1:30; Rochester, 3:20; Huron City, 3:30; Pawnee, 4:20; Globe, 4:30; Alice Stafford, 7:30; Coralia, 10:30; Frost, 2:30 p. m.; Marion, 3; Ramapo, 3:40; Milwaukee, 4. Anchored—Toledo, Lyman Davis. Wind southeast, light, clear.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Waldo, Stevens, 12:30 a. m.; Birckhead, Commodore, Jones, Hanaford, 6:40; Carnegie, 6; Mariposa, Marcia, 8:40; Zenith City, 9:20; Paris, Oregon, 10:40; City of Genoa, 3 p. m.; Forest City, Brown, Bessemer, Nasmyth, 4; Maruba, Magna, Marigold, 5; Pickands, Clint, 6:50; Two Parkers, 7:20; Northwest, 8; Nimick, Antrim, 8:40. Down—North Wind, 2 a. m.; Marshall, Tilden, Kingfisher, 3; Ericsson, Jenney, Hudson, 3:30; Merida, 4; Colorado, W. Chisholm, 4:30; Curtis, Reed, Fassett, 5; Siemens, Thomas, Wade, 5:30; Maritana, 6; Gladstone, 8; Oscoda, King, Carnegie, 9; Sauber, 10; Business, Pontiac, Lycoming, noon; Pioneer, 12:30 p. m.; Monarch, 1; Stafford, McWilliams, Francomb, 2; Harper, Tyrone, 4:30; Wotan, Sage, Paige, 6; Pentland, 7:30; Sevona, 7:40; J. B. Ketcham, 8:20.
DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Linn, 10:30 last night; La Salle, Mount Clemens, 11:40; Bannockburn, Owen, Michigan, 2:30 a. m.; Donaldson and consorts, 3; St. Andrew, 3:30; Seneca, 4; John Duncan, 4:20; Jenks, 6; S. Mitchell, 6:20; Wright, 6:30; Macy, 6:40; Pratt, Ash, 7:40; Aurora, Aurania, 11:20; Ouida, H. G. Cleveland, Larson, Aunt Ruth, 3:30 p. m.; Appomattox and consort, 4:50; Juno, 6:50; Masaba, Manda, 8; Norseman and consorts, 8:10. Down—Linden, 10:30 last night; Lewiston, 10:40; Codorus, 1:40 a. m.; Olympia, 2; Bulgaria, Amazon, 3; Griffin, 4:20; Oglebay, 4:30; Hesper and consort, 4:40; Nelson Mills and consorts, 10:50; Rome, 11; Cranage, 12:10 p. m.; Van Allen and consort, 12:40; Continental, Holland, 1; Northwest, 1:30; Maritana, 1:40; Cadillac, 2:10; Neshoto, 2:30; Orinoco and consorts, 3; Prince, 3:30; Pease, Planet, 4:50; Joliet, 7; Ira Owen, Neilson, Whitworth, 7:20.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—C. H. Green, Genoa, Washburn; Our Son, Ashland; Arcadia, Arcadia; Pine Lake, Bingham; A. Weston, Manistique; W. J. Carter, Ludington; E. E. Thompson, Traverse City; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Linden, Ashland; G. Burnham, Two Harbors. Merchandise—J. R. Langdon, W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg. Iron ore—R. E. Shuck, Ashland.

Cleared—Merchandise—Briton, Depot Harbor; Syracuse, Buffalo; M. H. Boyce, Fairport. Grain—C. S. Parnell, Buffalo. Light—K. Lyons, Muskegon; M. Mills, I. W. Stephenson, Menominee; Rand, Manistee; Alert, John Otis, Marinette; C. J. Magill, Cheboygan; E. E. Thompson, Traverse City; A. Weston, Manistique; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Arcadia, Arcadia; Pine Lake, Charlevoix; Linden, Ashland.

MICHIGAN'S CORN CROP LIGHT.

Frost of Last Sunday Night Injured the Growth in the Northern Counties.

Lansing, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—Michigan's corn crop is sure to be light this year, the Agricultural department having received authentic information that the frost of last Sunday night practically ruined the entire crop in a number of the counties in the northern portion of the lower peninsula. Along the lines of the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana railroads vast fields are reported to have been completely cut down, no portion of them having escaped. It is estimated that the damage in a dozen or more counties will range from $200,000 to $300,000 each. In some of the counties potatoes also suffered severely.

$8.00 to Cincinnati and Return.

July 18th and 19th the Big Four route will sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati at $8 for round trip, good returning, including July 28. City Ticket Office, 234 Clark-st.

BIG GROUND LEASE MADE.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER TO PAY $112,000 ANNUAL RENTAL.

Site at Southeast Corner of State and Madison Secured for Ninety-nine Years—Total Income for the Term Will Be the Largest in the City—Marble Building to Be Erected at a Cost of $1,000,000 — Property Recently Sold to Marshall Field.

Before L. Z. Leiter sold the southeast corner of State and Madison streets to Marshall Field he closed a lease of the property for ninety-nine years to Schlesinger & Mayer at a rental of $112,000 a year, or an aggregate of $11,088,000 for the entire term, which is the largest annual ground rent for which a contract has ever been signed in Chicago. The sale of the ground will in no way interfere with the construction of Schlesinger & Mayer's $1,000,000 marble building.

This lease, which was recorded yesterday, may give a hint as to the actual price Mr. Field paid for the property. Capitalizing the ground on the basis of 4 per cent gives it a value of $2,800,000, and on a 5 per cent basis the value of the ground would be $2,240,000. Either one of these amounts would be the largest price ever paid for a tract of land in Chicago.

Schlesinger & Mayer have kept the existence of the lease from the public since last January, when it was signed by Mr. Leiter and themselves. Its date shows that it was entered into before the failure of the Leiter wheat deal, and was not the outcome of that speculation.

The tract of land which the lease embraces has a frontage of 180½ feet in State and 154 feet in Madison. The agreement just made between Schlesinger & Mayer and the city requires that they convey a strip of land at the east end of the Leiter property for use as an alley in place of the present one, seventy-three feet east of State street, which the city agrees to vacate. This will leave for the building a frontage in Madison street of 144 feet. It is on this site that Schlesinger & Mayer will construct the twelve-story building of Georgia marble after plans by Architect Louis H. Sullivan.

The lease under which Schlesinger & Mayer now occupy the corner is considerably less than the $112,000 annually they contract to pay from July 1, 1905. The present rental is between $35,000 and $40,000. Down-town property is ordinarily capitalized at 4 per cent, for the purpose of arriving at the value of a piece of ground for a long-term lease. Taking a theoretical rental of 4 per cent on $2,100,000 for seven years until the ground rental of $112,000 becomes operative $588,000 is secured, making a total of $2,688,000 for the property. Deducting from this $40,000 a year for seven years, which is about the present rental, the consideration would be $2,402,000. If the present rental is below $40,000, however, a year, this method of calculating would lower Mr. Field's purchase price. Taking the value of the ground as $2,800,000, which at a 4 per cent basis yields the coming rental of $112,000 a year, a valuation of $15,555 a front foot for the State street frontage is secured. On this basis the square foot valuation would be $108.

It was expected that Mr. Leiter would sign the deed conveying the land to Mr. Field yesterday, but if the paper was closed it was not recorded. The contribution to the war fund under the special revenue on the instrument will be in the neighborhood of $5,000.

Mr. Field stands in the unusual position of renting valuable and indispensable corners to two of his principal competitors in business—Schlesinger & Mayer and Mandel Bros.—although it probably is to his own interest to keep the center of trade near his own store.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT ISSUED.

Men Accused of Complicity in Murdering John Finnegan Seek Release on Bail.

Judge Gibbons yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for James Sullivan and William E. Cavanaugh, who are held in custody charged with complicity in the murder of John J. Finnegan, President of the Federation of Stationary Engineers. Pending the hearing of the writ, which is set for Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Sullivan and Cavanaugh will remain in jail.

Finnegan was found unconscious on a stairway in the building at 187 Washington street on the night of June 20 and died a few hours later at the County Hospital. At the inquest it was shown that Finnegan had been fatally beaten by members of the Stonecutters' union, and M. J. Sullivan, William E. Cavanaugh, and James Sullivan were charged with having been his assailants.

M. J. Sullivan was not included in the petition, he being considered the principal in the affair.

Ends Receivership Litigation.

Judge Tuley yesterday disposed of the Chicago Stamping company litigation prior to final hearing and adjudication by consolidating the claims of all creditors under one receivership—that of the Chicago Title and Trust company—and issuing a restraining order preventing the Sheriff from disposing of the assets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, July 7, 1898:

On the second day of May, 1898, Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago leased to Leopold Schlesinger and David Mayer, also of Chicago, the following property: State-st., s e cor Madison, w f, 120x100; State-st., 120 s of Madison, w f, 60½x171½; Madison-st., 110 e of State, n f, 67½x110, excepting the buildings, improvements, and machinery upon said premises. To have and to hold for and during a term of ninety-nine years from and beginning on the first day of July, 1905, and ending on the 30th day of June, 2004, subject to all the terms and conditions of certain leases heretofore made by the first party, demising certain portions of the premises, all expiring July 1, 1905. Beginning the 1st day of July, 1905, and ending on the 30th day of June, 2004, the sum of $112,000 for each year of said term, in standard gold coin of the United States of America, such yearly rental to be payable in four equal quarter yearly installments of $28,000 each, in advance, on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each and every year of said term. The second parties agree to erect on or before the 1st day of July, 1908, a first-class fireproof building or buildings, not less than eight stories in height of steel and iron construction, upon plans to be approved in writing by the lessor of this lease, such building or buildings to cost not less than $600,000. Mary T. Leiter, wife of the said party of the first party, consents to the execution of this lease, and in consideration of the sum of $1 agrees to the provisions hereof, but always upon the condition that, in case she shall survive her husband, her dower interest in the premises shall be satisfied out of the rentals hereby reserved. Signed by Levi Z. Leiter, Leopold Schlesinger, David Mayer, Mary T. Leiter.

Courtland-st., s w cor Hancock-av., n f, 50x138¾, July 9 [Christian Ulsdorf to Ernst Yackel]
Fleetwood-st., 135 n of Blackhawk, w f, 104x374½, Sept. 1, 1891 [Christian Wohl to Ilse G. Wahl]
Dobson-av., 137 s of 77th-st., w f, 50x125, July 11 [Cot. Grove B. and L. asso. to Sophia E. Hamilton]
L. 6, sub. L. 2 to 5, b. 15, Wash. Heights, July 5 [F. C. Gaertner to Eugene W. Whipple]
Brigham-st., 258 e of Wood, f, 24x100, May 27 [W. Kurginski to E. Lottmann]
Fairfield-av., 361 n of 14th-st., w f, 25x125, May 27 [E. A. Cummings to David Green]
Spaulding-av., s w cor 56th-st., e f, 25x126, July 11 [Jno. C. Fahnestock to G. D. Fahnestock]
Elizabeth-st., 225 s of 60th, w f, 25x124½, April 8 [Ætna B. and L. Assn. to Charles E. Rider]
Lexington-av., 141 s of 93d-st., w f, 75x124, and other property, March 21, 1893 [Daniel M. Hillis and wife to Charles S. McCoy]
Lexington-av., 141 s of 93d-st., w f, 25x124, July 8 [Charles S. McCoy to Jesse R. McCord]
Berteau-av., 191 w of Western, n f, 25x125, June 27 [L. P. Lawrenson to Sophia Maus]
Gross-av., 400 s of 45th-st., e f, 25x124, April 27 [S. E. Gross to Henry Brinke]
106th-st., bet the e line of Calumet River and w line of Chicago and Calumet River railway, n f, 550x830, more or less, June 4 [Edward F. Leonard to Richard Fitzgerald]
Mathew-st., 140 s of Wood, n f, 100 to alley, April 30 [Mary E. O'Brien to Albert Ellis]
Same property, July 14 [Albert Ellis to Sampson E. Pender]
Union-av., 75 s of 90th-st., w f, 25x124, July 13 [estate of A. Gruhlke to William Dahlke]
Penn-st., 140 n of Division, e f, 32x111, July 12 [Anna M. Lewensk to Katharina Kuhn]
Justine-st., 174 s of 64th, e f, 25x124, Sept. 10, 1897 [Orlando Kirk to Ella G. Martin]
Ellis-av., 278 s of 92d-st., e f, 25x124, July 1 [F. B. Reynolds to John I. Bennett]
Peoria-st., 325 s of 66th, e f, 25x124½, July 12 [H. H. Bogardus to Fred B. Nelson]
Rhodes-av., 199 s of 71st-st., e f, 25x12[illegible], July 14 [Thomas Newall and wife to Campbell G. Strachan]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Jefferson-st., 84 s of Washington, w f, 28 1-3x150; Washington-st., s e cor Jefferson, n f, 90x74, all improvements, machinery, and fixtures, July 12 [Phillipps J. Greene and wife quitclaims to Lester E. Lee] ... 5,000
Wilcox-st., 300 w of S. 42d-av., n f, 25x121 7-10, July 13 [Lizzie E. Dunn to Annie Casion] ... 7,000
Halsted-st., 173 s of 72d, w f, 25x125, July 14 [Campbell G. Strachan to Thomas Newell] ... 2,500
Emerald-av., 191 n of 58th-st., e f, 25x120, May 27 [O. F. Nordberg to Amanda Hempel] ... 3,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:
Sarah P. Randall, 2-story brick flats, 6950 Union-av. ... $2,800
H. McLaughlin, 3-story brick flats, 5432 Princeton-av. ... 6,000
Charles Kruper, 2-story brick flats, 1157 Spaulding-av. ... 1,500
B. McCullough, 1-story brick addition, 51 Edgewood-av. ... 1,000
Samuel Brown, 1-story frame cottage, 2391 Irving-av. ... 1,000
Samuel Brown, 2-story frame residence, 519 Addison-av. ... 1,500
Paul A. Streff, 3-story brick store and flats, 185 Webster-av. ... 3,000
Samuel Brown, 2-story frame residence, 435 Newport-av. ... 1,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JUNE 1, KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S CHARM, engraved with owner's name, E. M. Clark, and bodies of lodges. Please return to 35 E. 42d-pl.

LOST—ENAMELED WATCH, GOING FROM 50th and Greenwood-av. to 47th and Cottage Grove-av. Finder kindly return to 4725 Lake-av.

LOST—DIAMOND SHIRT STUD. CALL OR ADdress G. A. GARDNER, 190 Warren-av. Reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-grade standard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy Gradual Payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTUS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES' UNSIGHTLY HAIRS and moles on the face destroyed forever by the electric needle process; charges $2 for a sitting of one hour; 15 years' practice in this city. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 108 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL — EVERY SCHOOL TEACHER IN Chicago can have financial assistance by calling on S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison. Suite 25.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, office manager, or correspondent by first-class man of twenty years' experience; A No. 1 references. Address G. E. B., 10 W. Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age; good penman; rapid and accurate at figures; honest and reliable; 2 years' experience in office; can furnish references. Address H. A. D., 522 Sacramento-av.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN YOU USE MAN of ability and experience evenings for clerical or manual labor? Best references. Address W 758, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN OF good habits, willing to work; wholesale house preferred; good references. Address W 746, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man as collector, cashier, or general office work; experienced, references, and bond. Address W 739, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate, or as salesman; references A1; whole or part time. Address W 753, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man of good habits; have elegant references. Address C H 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL PAINT store as clerk, in or out of city. Address W 432, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper and correspondent; bond and exceptional references. Address W 712, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, IN office or as shipping clerk. Address W 730, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BICYCLE REPAIRman; first-class; references; outside Chicago preferred. Address W 734, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CABinet maker. 1322 Indiana-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, MARried man; best city references. Address COACHMAN, 5228 Lexington-av., Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SINGLE COACHman; thoroughly experienced and willing; good Chicago references. Address X 707, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXCP. STENOGRApher; quick at figures; in or out of town; state salary. Address W 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address W 762, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; exp. and competent young man. C H 35, Tribune.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WHO has met with reverses desires position where honesty and business ability will be appreciated. Address W 717, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BARKEEPER [GERman]; thoroughly experienced; good mixer; quick worker; good city and New York refs. Address L. S., 3729 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG, ACtive, bright, and competent man in the general run of business; a lucrative position; will go anywhere. Address W 676, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PORTER, JANITOR, houseman, elevator; has engineer's license; work cheap. Address W 733, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress in private family; wages $5; verbal refs. Address 65 39th-st., entrance B, Flat 10.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WET NURSE; can give good reference. Call or write MRS. METZGAR, 1236 Diversey-blvd., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OR SECond work; can furnish 5 years' references. Call 251 Ashland-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED — BY NEAT, EXPERIenced girl in small family; South Side; flat; good references; American birth. B E 211, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEWORK, SECond, or light housework; references. 2944 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR general housework and second work; can give references. Call 940 37th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED second girl; references; good waitress. Address W M 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL, age 18. Address 253 Orleans-st.; state wages.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRESS would like few days' work. W 749, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, former price $2.50 per day, will work at reduced rates; will go to suburbs. Call 119 Seeley-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY'S MAID OR nurse for young ladies; good seamstress; German; highest references. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH SECOND girl. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER where neat, rapid, and accurate work will be appreciated; nominal salary. W 572, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BEGINNER; ACcurate, neat, good speller; small salary. Address W 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address W 761, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer; low salary. 6058 S. Center-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AS GOVERNESS FOR young children; graduate of Froebel Kindergarten Training School; three years' experience in private kindergarten work. W 729, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CERTIFICATED GOVerness will teach languages and music for board. Address W 721, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COMPANION; CAN do plain sewing; wages no object. Address W 708, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—WITH SOME knowledge of credits; guarantee company bond required; unless able to command high salary please do not answer; mention references, age, salary expected. Address W 742, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—AND A BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-class, by a wholesale grocery house. Address at once, giving references and stating salary expected, W 720, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN WITH EXperience, to run set of books; give age, salary wanted, and references. Address W 736, Tribune office.

EXTENDER—EXPERIENCED, RAPID MAN, with recommendations from former employers; men addicted to use of liquor not wanted. Address W 741, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeping and general office work; references. Address W 715, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, FAmiliar with office work; must write fair hand; salary $5 per week; give references. Address W 738, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD EDUCATION WHO has finished school to start in office of large wholesale house. Address W 677, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN — EXPERIENCED IN WOOLEN or dry goods, to work in stock. 144 Franklin-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR TAILORING. [illegible] Co., 95 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—FURNITURE, ON COMMISSION; for sale of our line of chamber suits, sideboards, chiffoniers, and tables in the State of Illinois, except Chicago. Address, with references and naming lines handled at present, Southern Furniture Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMAN—TO CALL ON LOCAL SAMPLE trade; experienced in woolen or similar business. Address W 725, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—SPECIALTY, 3, WHO ARE ACquainted with the retail grocery, drug, and fair stores, for a staple line; references required. Address W 731, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR 2 gentlemen in our sales dept., one local, one outside route. Manager, 1080 Caxton Bldg.

SALESMEN—MAKE $100 MONTHLY SELLING our labor saving specialties to merchants by sample. PERSHING & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

SOLICITOR—FOR SALE OF A BOOK WITH influence back of it. Call 11 to 12 Friday, Room 508 McCoy's Hotel.

Boys.

BOY—A BRIGHT BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFfice; must reside at home and write a good hand. Address, stating age, etc., W 612, Tribune office.

Trades.

CARPENTERS—CAR BUILDERS, BLACKsmiths, bolt headers, laborers. Apply Superintendent The Illinois Car and Equipment Company, Hegewisch, Ill.

ENGRAVER—MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands making half-tone prints, dry process; state salary expected and experience. Sanders Engraving Co., St. Louis.

JEWELER—A GOOD JEWELER AND ENAMeler. HIRSCH & OPPENHEIMER, 702 Masonic Temple.

LEATHER STITCHERS—E. C. COOK & BRO., 40 Dearborn-st.

MOULDERS—ON GRINDING MILLS AND feed mills. Davis Gasoline Engine Works Co., Waterloo, Ia.

SHOEMAKER — GOOD, FOR REPAIRING; steady work. 931 N. Halsted-st.

SPRING WEAVERS—TWO, EXPERINCED, AT once; steady work to the right parties. Address Western Mattress Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MAN TO CARE FOR 2 HORSES, lawn, and be generally useful about house; wages $10 and board per month. 610 Wenonah-av., cor. Monroe-st., Oak Park.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, $60. Stenographer, Remington, $50. Bookkeeper and stenographers, 3, $8. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPER—$12; STEN., $15; ASSISTANT credit man, $15. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ANOTHER big draft of army barbers makes home demand better than can be supplied; positions positively guaranteed; 8 weeks completes; catalogue free. MOLER'S COLLEGE, 283 S. Clark-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GENTLEMAN, REMINGton; out of city; $60; at once. W H 53, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—HIGH-CLASS; TWO MORE FOR sanitary article; good pay. Room 1202 Woman's Temple.

GUITARIST—TO WORK WITH MANDOLINist; must be good. Call GEO. T. ROSS, 70 N. State-st., top floor.

MAN—WITH $500 TO MANAGE OFFICE; MONey secured; references exchanged; $15 a week salary. Answer Room 808, 112 S. Clark-st., city.

TEACHER OF BOOKKEEPING AND COMMERcial branches; salary $75 to A1 man of experience in business college. Address O. A. HOFFMAN [Milwaukee], Hotel Brevoort, Friday, 143-5 Madison-st.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTUS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GENERAL WORK—COMPETENT SWEDISH, Danish, or German girl for general work; must be good cook and laundress. Apply immediately, 18 Aldine-square.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL, IN small private family. 2753 N. Paulina-st., Ravenswood; take North Clark-st. limits car.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. 3707 Cottage Grove-av., Flat B.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, $50. Stenographer and telegrapher, $60. Stenographer with machine, temporary, $12. Stenographer, experienced in drugs, $10. Stenographer, rapid, Smith, $50. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

GIRLS—14 GENERAL GIRLS IMMEDIATELY; wages $4 to $6; references required. MISS J. SQUIER, 186 E. 53d-st.

LAUNDRESS — FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for country; Protestant. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

STENOGRAPHERS AND REMINGTON OPERAtors—Two, first-class. They must be first-class. Good stenographers can get positions almost any time by applying here. Oliver Typewriter Co., n. e. corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

MRS. WHIPPLE, 3705 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., furnishes best places and best services.

Stenographers.

GRAPHOPHONE OPERATOR—THOROUGHLY expert; capable of heavy and difficult work; no others need answer. Address W 756, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—FIRST class, accurate and rapid; salary $15; Underwood machine. Address W 759, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—WELL EDUCATED, EXpert; Remington operator; permanent. 1013 New York Life.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; BOARD OF Trade; half time; $6. Address W H 54, Tribune.

TYPEWRITER OPERATORS—TWO, RAPID, TO write circular letters; $5 per week. Address W 760, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADY COMPOSITORS—TWO, AT THE PENNY Press, South Chicago.

SALESLADY—TO ACT AS CITY AGENT; GOOD terms to right party. Call 10 a. m., Room 10, 225 Dearborn.

TYPEWRITERS—IN THE PROFESSION OF therapy. Address The Dispensary of Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "OUR NAVAL WAR with Spain," splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit now ready; act quick. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED — AN AGENT TO SELL COOPERage and other supplies to brewers; state experience and wages wanted; none but a thoroughly competent man need apply; give references. Address W 709, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITting, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER COURSES—
IN SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. BEgin July 5; tuition, $15. Associated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

I HAVE A SCHOLARSHIP IN PROMINENT Chicago law school; evening classes; discount for cash. Address C H 37, Tribune office.

GRAHAM INSTRUCTION WANTED EVENings by adv. scholar, So. Side. W 766, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE POMEROY AUCTION CO. HAVE REMOVED to 116 and 118 Randolph-st. and will hold their regular auction sales of furniture at that address every Tuesday and Friday. Be sure and attend the great clearing sale today at 10 a. m.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES, NOTES, BOARD BILLS, AND DEBTS of all kinds QUICKLY COLLECTED; replevins, garnishes; satisfaction guaranteed. Physicians' Collection Bureau, 95 Clark-st., Room 509.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up. SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LETTER COPYING PRESS AND stand. Room 255, 113 Adams-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

MANUFACTURER WILL TRADE NEW PIANO for about $200 in carpenter work and balance cash or time. Address W 554, Tribune office.

WOULD EXCHANGE MILLINERY OR HAIR goods for good carpets, rugs. W 705, Tribune.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1295.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN. DEAL IN coins and stamps. Coin book 10c.

MUSICAL.

OUR WAR PRESIDENT MARCH, 14C; EVERYbody's favorite. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GREYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINEST LOCATION IN the city, near Auditorium, furnished rooms; best table; references exchanged.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

HOTEL ALABAMA, 41ST AND ELLIS-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms from $2.50 up; European or American plan; with first-class service.

[illegible] RICHMOND—[EUROPEAN], STATE [and Van] Buren-sts., business center; choice front rooms [75c] to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED TO EXCHANGE BY CULtured Frenchman, French or Latin lessons for board. Address W 757, Tribune office.

BOARD—NO CHARGE TO FIND PEOPLE select board; ladies list rooms. 802, 215 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1619 MICHIGAN-AV., COOL FRONT rooms; reasonable; responsible parties.

TO RENT—2928 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE FURnished or unfurnished back parlor; house.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED, LIGHT rooms; board optional; private family; walking distance. 199 Dearborn-av. NICHOLS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—7-R. MODERN HOUSE OR FLAT, heated. W. D. BISHOPP, 3652 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—83 MORGAN-ST., NEAR MONROE, high class 14 rooms; steam, porcelain bath; $50.

North Side.

TO RENT—
BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.
HOUSE.
302 Erie-st.; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace.

TO RENT—HOUSE, CORNER, ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park; modern; cheap. Apply 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FURnished villas in the country; shade, lawn, river scenery, etc., address M. A. HOWELL, McHenry, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THE BEST HOUSES and flats in town. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT—ONLY $30, WORTH $50, ELEGANT new 7-room stone-front flats; steam, hot water, oak flooring throughout, etc. 5322 Calumet-av., one block north 55th-st. station Alley "L." Owner, 5324 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—65 37TH-ST., FLAT 8, LARGE rooms, storeroom, laundry; every modern convenience; near Illinois Central and cable cars. M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4805 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., 4245, $20; 4247, $17; 4249, $18; 7 and 8 room flats. Keys there.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NICE 3-ROOM FLAT, with porch, overlooking park, $15. 6804 Yale-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.
FLATS.
The Central Park Apartment Building, 1135 to 1143 Central Park-av., Lawndale, 5 and 6 room flats, $10 to $15.

TO RENT—$16 TO $22.50—ELEGANT, NEW, modern, steam heated 4 and 5 room flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood, near Garfield Park, 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT — IN HANDSOME ROCK-FRONT, choice 5 rooms and bath; modern flat; lighted halls, large basement and yard. 128 Warren-av., near Wood; $20.

TO RENT—SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, 2d floor flat, bath, gas; near elevated; $18. 11 S. Lincoln-st., near Park-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.
FLATS.
The Walton, North Clark and Chestnut, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
28-30 Linden-pl., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—ONE APARTMENT IN THE ANITA, 430 Superior-st., overlooking lake; every imaginable convenience; telephone, etc. See janitor or T. J. SHAY & CO., owners, 286 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, ONE BLOCK FROM SOUTH end Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water, electric light, gas range; $25 to $45. Apply 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO STRICTLY MODERN 8 ROOM flats; steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st., near Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT; PALACE APARTments; $30; near park. 1955 Deming-ct.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES, COR. INDIana-av. and 61st-st., for drug store, grocery, market, etc.; to be completed Aug. 1. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 3707 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; fine business location. M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED OFFICE and pleasant desk room, with use of vault. Room 1013 Ashland Block.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY AT ERIE-ST. bridge, 220x217; formerly occupied by Hedstrom coal yard. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOCATION FOR FIRST-class sample room, south 22d-st. W 763, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411——MICHIGAN-AV.——1411
PROF. LEON, CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM, READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY. Gives advice on business, investments, lawsuits, health, love, marriage, divorce, etc. No matter what your troubles are call and be guided.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter; get truthful revelations. 1233 Wabash-av.

NOTED CLAIRVOYANT, REVEALS PAST, future, and hidden mysteries. 2429 State-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—ASK FOR PRICES. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., New address, 128 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. K. STEVENS & SON CO., UP TO DATE leading photographers, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, 150 ft. corner [or any part thereof], on Vincennes-av., near 43d-st.; I need money and must have it quick. Owner, W 745, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOVELY 3-FLAT, 8 R., 35 FT. LOT; live in one, rent bal.; bargain. A. J. MONTAGUE, 91 Dearborn, or 6312 Butler.

FOR SALE—CENTER-AV. LOT NEAR 56TH-st., e. f., only $675 today, worth $1,000. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., NEAR 44TH-st., modern house, beautiful interior, $14,800. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN residence, Prairie-av., near 36th; a snap; foreclosed. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WASHINGTON-BLVD., w. of Albany, $4,000; worth $5,000. Address C H 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAgo, 9-room brick house, frame barn, $2,700; $500 down, bal. time. L. WHITNEY, 125 Clark.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST 30 FEET ON WASHington-blvd.; money loaned to build; builders investigate this. O. L. WATSON, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—10 ACRES, MILWAUKEE-av., electric and steam cars; ripe. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS, $50, 9-R. house, Adams, nr. Wood, $6,000. W 711, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL FOR $9,500 MY NEWly completed strictly modern 2½-story colonial residence in North Edgewater; all improvements; oak finish throughout; only those intending business need answer. Address W 716, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ELEGANT NORTH LAKE shore, 500 deep, av. to beach, 100 ft. below; sacrifice. MONTAGUE, owner, 91 Dearborn, or 6312 Butler.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CLEAR HOUSE FOR $14,000 EQUIty in new flat building; well rented; inc. $11,000; will give good deal; describe. Address W 765, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FT. ON INDIANA OR PRAIRIE-avs., south of 43d-st.; will pay one-half cash, balance in clear vacant. CHAS. N. MOREHOUSE, 1207 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSE, CLEAR; TRADE FOR $7,000 equity in house worth $9,000; mortgage $1,500, due in 3 years, 5½ per cent. Address H Y 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE, GENUINE SNAP, BARgain, Hyde Park, not over $7,000. Address H Y 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON A BUSINESS street, old or temporary improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—UNDOUBTED BARGAINS, $2,500 to $20,000, improved or vacant. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — CLEAR VACANT EDGEwater cor., value $8,500; want North Side flat bldg., value $12,000 or less. W 706, Tribune.

WANTED—FARM FOR NEW 3-FLAT BUILDing. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ESTABLISHED 1872—WE BUY REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND MAKE LOANS AS LOW AS 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON REAL ESTATE and approved collateral; also building loans; no delay; favorable terms; commission no object; we also place all kinds of insurance on best terms. 'Phone M. 4249. H. WOLF & CO., 919 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-sts. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, VACANT and improved; current rates. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st., s. e. corner of Fifth-av.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates. Building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,500 TO $3,000; MONEY on hand. F. D. PATTERSON & SON., 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4¼ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 78 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, $1,000 AND upwards. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A SPECIAL FUND FOR 4 AND 4½ PER cent down-town loans; $25,000 to $200,000. P.O. Box 485, Chicago, Ill.

$150,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LEND ON IMproved property, 4 to 6 per cent. JAMES W. HEDENBERG, 28, 132 La Salle-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

I HAVE $74,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT from 5 to 6 per cent, without com. Address C H 23, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL FUND ON CHOICE INSIDE VACANT; 5 and 5½ per cent. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 188 Washington-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO IMPROVED, $4,000 or less, at 6 per cent. Address W 707, Tribune.

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MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS; PAYMENTS after vacation; and good upright pianos sold or rented at 3 per month; no publicity. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25, west from Clark.

ESTABLISHED 1871—LOANS TO THOSE keeping house [not the regular mortgage]. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, Room 8.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; can pay back weekly or monthly. 300, 218 La Salle.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25, will assist schoolteachers going on vacation, without publicity or delay.

$10 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

GOOD SECOND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, $1,000; good discount. Address C H 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY YOU CAN borrow it on reasonable terms and payments on furniture without removal, pianos, mortgages, notes, and other good securities, without delay or publicity, by calling at 105 Washington-st., corner Clark, Room 220.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409, 164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

ILLINOIS LOAN COMPANY, 508 INTER OCEAN Building—Loans at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., quickly and privately; no publicity or inquiry of neighbors; terms, etc., cheerfully given. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
Loans on furniture and pianos confidentially without removal in sums to suit at lowest rates in payments to suit; information cheerfully given. Eagle Loan Co., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 9 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 9 o'clock in the evening.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS THOROUGHLY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rates; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 9, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

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BY REASON OF AMPLE CAPITAL,
FAVORABLE SITUATION OF FACTORIES,
MATCHLESS FACILITIES,
FORTY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
ENORMOUS PRODUCTION,
admitting of
GREAT ECONOMY IN MANUFACTURING,
we are enabled to furnish buyers THE MOST FOR THEIR MONEY.
KIMBALL PIANOS, REED ORGANS, and PIPE ORGANS
received
HIGHEST HONORS at the WORLD'S FAIR,
and are indorsed by the
WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICIANS.
ONE PRICE. PLAIN FIGURES.
EASY PAYMENTS.
All music stores close at 1 o'clock Saturdays until Sept. 1.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

TO RENT—$3.00 PER MONTH—200 FIRST-class new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$165 BUYS A FINE LARGE, NEW UPRIGHT piano; mahogany, walnut, rosewood, and oak cases; fully warranted; please call and see these pianos and compare with those offered by other houses at $300 each; we sell on small monthly payments; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

50 SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANOS AT cost; the best chance yet offered; standard makers. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes. CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS—"THE WORLD'S best"; direct from the makers at makers' prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN STANDARD PIANOS—Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Hallet & Davis, Fischer, and many other makes at $110, $145, and up; cheap at double the price; fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

INTENDING PIANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT to their interest to call and examine our pianos and compare our prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EAStern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

$20 AND UPWARD—10 STANDARD SQUARE pianos, all makes and terms. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st., continues.

50 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL makes; prices $75, $95, $125, and $150 each; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

SOHMER PIANO. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Poole pianos. For sale only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

YOUNG LADY STUDENT, COMPELLED TO raise cash, sacrifice new mahogany upright piano, $175; cost, $475; grand tone and life-time chance, some one today. Call ROSE, 4860 Prairie-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME UPRIGHT KNABE PIANO; PRICE $125 at the STORY & CLARK Piano Parlors, 231 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT. $190 buys a Steinway upright. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

STORY & CLARK PIANOS, HIGH GRADE; prices range from $350 up to $700, according to size and case. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

$20 BUYS SQUARE PIANO. 338 S. LEAVITT-st., 1st flat.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE, 182 State-st., Room 55—The only place for ladies to consult in their troubles; best male and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain and no danger. We treat by the latest scientific methods. Elegant home for ladies for all kinds of sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians sent to any part of the country. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
Dr. Kingston Hanna, graduate University of Edinburg, skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited. Lady physician in attendance. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIclan; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

209 STATE, 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 1—
MRS. DR. CZARA
guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST., NO CURE
FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

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MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

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FOR SALE—INTEREST IN BEST MONEY MAKing patent in United States; occupies a field by itself in railway equipment; the sales and possible profits practically unlimited; terms, considering value of patent, reasonable; principals only. Address X 127, Tribune office.

$400 CASH CAN BUY A LIVING FOR LIFE—An established business paying three dollars per day must be sold on account of death of proprietor; splendid chance for some old man. Address MR. PLOHN, Room 128, Barti's Hotel, cor. Harrison and State. Call bet. 11 and 12.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE PARTNER; light manufacturing, ladies' garments; $3,000 more capital required to extend business; good profits; fully equipped plant; trade growing. Address W 658, Tribune office.

WANTED — RELIABLE MAN WITH $500 AS partner in old established office business; guaranteed can draw $20 weekly; any satisfactory arrangements for full investigation to right man. Address W 638, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

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FOR SALE—A MUSTARD PICKLE AND SAUCE factory in wholesale district, or would take partner in same. Call at 808, 112 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT STORE, WITH STAPLE groceries; best trade. Apply 98 State-st., bet. 11 and 12 a. m.

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PROMOTOR WANTED — ON A LARGE COAL field. Address C E 30, Tribune office.

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ALL PARTIES AGAINST WHOSE PROPERties Geo. B. Cruickshank has filed a contract without written authority, address R. W. BADENOCH, 1107 Tacoma Bldg.

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WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. Sailing under the British flag. New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool. Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Germanic	July 20	Aug. 24	Sept. 21	Oct. 19
Teutonic	Aug. 3	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 26
Britannic	Aug. 10	Sept. 7	Oct. 5	Nov. 2
Majestic	Aug. 17	Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 9

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE. The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), July 27, Aug. 30, Oct. 4. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deck rooms. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 am | K.W. der Grosse, Aug. 16
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 pm | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 am | K. Friedr., Aug. 30, 2 pm
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, July 21, 8 am
Friedrich der Grosse......Thursday, July 28, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems......July 23, 9 am | K. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 am
Aller......Aug. 6, 9 am | Fulda......Sept. 3, 8 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

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The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
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Every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Noordland...July 20 | SS. Southwark...Aug. 3
SS. Friesland......July 27 | SS. Westernland, Aug. 10
PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.
SS. Belgenland...July 23 | SS. Waesland...Aug. 13
SS. Pennland......July 30 | SS. Rhynland......Aug. 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

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Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. The new twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA," 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. SAILING UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
Fuerst Bismarck, July 28 | F. Bismarck......Aug. 25
A. Victoria......Aug. 11 | A. Victoria......Sept. 8
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Patria......July 16 | Pennsylvania......Aug. 6
Phœnicia......July 30 | Palatia......Aug. 13
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

JAPAN—CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco
GAELIC......July 26, 1:00 pm
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Aug. 4, 1:00 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu......Aug. 16, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Furnessia...Noon, July 16 | Anchoria......Aug. 6
Ethiopia...Noon, July 23 | Furnessia, Noon, Aug. 20
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry. Lake Winnipeg...July 20 | Lake Huron......July 27. First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe. C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark.

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LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
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For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUkesha daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av., Rush-st. bridge. Tel., Express 76.

VACATION TRIPS—
To all lake resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousand Is., White Mts., Nova Scotia, etc., Colorado, California, Yellowstone Park. Tour to the Yellowstone July 19. Tours to Colorado and Omaha Exposition July 19, Aug. 16. Tours AROUND THE WORLD, leaving Vancouver Sept. 12 and San Francisco Oct. 11. Send for Summer Tour Book. THOS. COOK & SON, Ticket Agents All Lines, 234 S. Clark-st.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsig, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.; Friday at 4 p. m., Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

LAKE STEAMERS—UP-TOWN OFFICE, 220 S. Clark-st. Official agency all lines. Send for special book of routes, rates, and time tables. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Agents.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C, EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C, exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m., round trip daily; electric ry. connection for Racine and Milwaukee.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. M. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H 755. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†2:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit Express	* 8:50 am	*10:05 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
New York & Boston Limited	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. *Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	7:30 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Ac'm'd't'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	*9:30 am / *7:45 am / c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad. Eau Claire	† 8:30 am / *10:15 pm	c7:45 am / *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am / *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm / *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am / * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm / †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	* 3:00 am	c7:30 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L.Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a.m., †8:35 a.m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 am, s9:30 am, †11:30 am, †2 pm, *3 pm, 5 pm, *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim	* 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Illinois Mail	† 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls & Sioux Falls	* 3:05 pm	*11:00 am
Rocky Mountain Limited, daily for Denver & Colorado Springs—Fast Flyer—runs via Omaha & Lincoln	* 4:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Atch'n, Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 7:15 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha&Linc'n	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria, R. Isl'd & St. Joseph	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria	*11:30 pm	† 8:00 am
Kan. City, Atchison & Texas	‡11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	‡ 8:30 am	‡ 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	* 9:45 am
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West.	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	† 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*10:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	*10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†8:40 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†11:00 am	D†1:40 pm
N.Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*3:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 6:50 pm	D*9:05 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am

D—Dining car on this train.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 2:35 pm
Streator & Joliet	† 4:35 pm	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	* 6:45 am / * 6:30 pm / * 6:30 pm	†11:00 pm / * 9:30 am / * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. June 19, 1898.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	* 6:50 am	* 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	* 7:20 am	* 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	† 9:05 pm
Detroit Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Grand Rapids & Bay View	† 8:45 pm	† 7:30 am
Bay View Sleeper	*10:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		† 5:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 8:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

TAKES UP HERELEY CASE

MAYOR TO INVESTIGATE FIRST WARD STREET CLEANING.

Hears Complaints Against Present Contractors and Promises a Reply Today—Kipley Reports No Open Pool Selling at Washington Park—Mr. Harrison Says Extension Ordinances Cannot Pass Over His Veto—Many Cases of Spinal Meningitis.

Mayor Harrison listened to the complaints regarding the street cleaning work in the First Ward yesterday, and promised John S. Cooper, from whom the work had been taken in order to give it to Barney Hereley and Henry Scherndorf, that he would give an answer in the matter today. In speaking about it the Mayor said:

"I did not know the contractors had been changed until today, and will have to look into the case before I can do anything. One thing is certain, and that is Henry Scherndorf need not look for any special favors from this administration. He is in luck in being allowed to run his saloon. I want to know more about the case, however, before I do anything."

Commissioner McGann said:

"There is no doubt that Cooper has the best machinery for doing the work, and has been doing it in a satisfactory manner. The matter, however, is not in my hands, but in those of Superintendent Doherty of the Street department."

The complaint of the residents of the ward is that the Scherndorf plant now being used is too light for the work. The streets to be cleaned are all paved with granite blocks, and in order to do the work thoroughly it is necessary to use sweepers which will get down into the gaps between the blocks and pull the dirt out.

Kipley's Report on Gambling.

Superintendent of Police Kipley made a report to Mayor Harrison during the day relative to pool selling at the Washington Park races. The substance of it was that handbook betting existed, but that no pools were sold openly and no odds were posted. Speaking of it afterwards the Mayor said:

"There is no doubt but pools are sold at Washington Park. It is, however, what is known as hand-book betting, and there is no open gambling. In order to secure evidence against these hand-book makers it would be necessary for me to furnish detectives with money and send them to Washington Park to make bets. That course I am not willing to pursue. It might get my policemen into the gambling habit, you know.

"Seriously speaking, the city has no money to expend for such purposes, and if it had it is a way of collecting evidence I do not believe in. What is more, the courts have held in 'blind pig' cases that evidence so procured is not admissible.

"What I will do, however, is to insist that the managers of the club make these bookmakers separate and not keep together in one place. They can do this and must do it.

"If Mr. Hill and the Civic federation care to go any further in the matter they can collect the evidence themselves, and there will be no difficulty about beginning prosecutions."

The Mayor denied emphatically that he had any kindly feeling for the track because a horse named Carter H. Harrison Jr. ran there yesterday. The Mayor's namesake, by the way, did not win, but ran a bad last, being beaten by about twenty lengths. It is owned by Ed Corrigan.

Thinks His Veto a Bar.

Speaking of franchise extension ordinances, Mayor Harrison said:

"I do not expect to hear anything more about them until after the Council meets again in September, and I am just as well satisfied not to. If they do come up then I am confident they cannot pass—that is to say, in their present form. I am not as optimistic about the matter as some, but I am certain there are twenty-four to twenty-six Aldermen the street car companies cannot get, and that is enough to prevent the passage of the ordinances over a veto."

The Mayor said he expected to go to Omaha on Oct. 9—Chicago day.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds says there are more cases of spinal meningitis in Chicago at present than at any time in several years. The cause is said to be the recent sudden changes in temperature. There are patients at nearly every hospital in the city being treated for the malady.

Tomorrow evening the city's new electric light plant at Rice and Lincoln streets will be put in operation and 1,000 arc lights added to those already in service in the northwest section. The station is equipped with four large dynamos. They will be supplied with power from two batteries of boilers. The new lights will be distributed through the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards.

The rules of the Civil Service commission were amended yesterday so as to allow the commission to reinstate or promote members of the Police and Fire departments for brave and meritorious conduct without the formality of an examination.

At the suggestion of Commissioner McGann the Civil Service board has adopted a rule requiring all Street department employés to live in the ward to which they are assigned for duty.

Weir, McKechney & Co. resumed work on section 2 of the Northwest land tunnel this morning, as a result of the settlement of the claims for extras. The city is to advance the contractors $50,000 for work already completed, so that the improvement may be carried on pending a final settlement by the Supreme Court.

SERVICES BEGIN IN CAMP-MEETING AT DESPLAINES.

First Session Is Held in the Evening—Many Methodists Present to Attend the Thirty-ninth Annual Gathering.

The thirty-ninth annual camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Desplaines grounds was opened last night with an informal session held in the big tent on the grounds. Nearly 3,000 persons were present when Clerk Pearsons began the exercises.

The meeting was called to order by Evangelist D. W. Potter, President of the Board of Trustees. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. G. Jackson and the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, Presiding Elders of Chicago. Hymns were sung by hundreds of young people on the platform, under the direction of Evangelist E. F. Miller.

The camp site was a busy place all day. Hundreds of visitors were present, and many families arrived to open their cottages or erect their tents. Painters and carpenters were at work, and at one end of the grounds a white canvas town sprang up before night.

Work began early in the morning and never ceased until dark, when the majority of the cottagers had put their houses in order.

Plans have been made for the care of visitors, and many bicycle racks have been placed at the entrance. No riding will be permitted on the grounds. The elders have taken other steps to prevent the infraction of the rules against games and amusements. Quarters have been provided for several policemen, who will see that visitors keep order.

On Saturday morning the grounds will be given over to the Epworth leaguers for the annual outing.

WAR TAX TEST CASE IS SET.

Proceedings Against the United States Express Company to Be Heard on July 25.

The question of setting the hearing of the mandamus test case against the United States Express company was discussed in Judge Tuley's court yesterday. W. W. Evans, representing the company, urged that the case was one of great importance, involved fine questions of law, and, therefore, he should be given ample time to plead. Levy Mayer, counsel for the Illinois Manufacturers' association, representing the petitioner, replied that the importance of the case was the strongest reason why it should be heard with the utmost expedition. He urged that over 100,000 daily shipments upon which the stamp tax was now being paid by the shippers showed the necessity for a prompt hearing. He stated also that the defendant might attempt to remove the case to the United States court, and thus cause further delay. He said the Supreme Court of the United States had recently decided that such a case was not removable.

Judge Tuley entered an order that the whole case should be heard upon the issues on Monday morning, July 25.

The Northern Pacific Express company has decided to affix, at its own expense, the necessary revenue stamps to all receipts issued by it for future shipments of goods over its lines. The order will take effect today.

EMIL H. WUERTZ A SINGLE MAN.

Brother of the La Bourgogne Victim Contradicts the Report His Children Perished with Him.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

New York, July 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A friend from your city kindly sent me a copy of The Tribune of the 7th inst., giving an account of the La Bourgogne disaster and reporting the death of my beloved brother, Emil H. Wuertz. Will you kindly advise his Chicago friends that the report that he was accompanied by two children is an error, that he was a single man, and traveled alone. I do not know in what manner the newspapers were misled in this statement, excepting that there may have been two children in the adjoining cabin on the steamship but had no connection with my brother. It is my family's wish that his friends should not have a wrong impression, and I sincerely hope that you will correct the error. Thanking you most sincerely for kindness, I am, yours truly,

O. W. WUERTZ.

Half Rates Sundays.

Tickets will be sold via the Chicago and Northwestern railway at one fare for the round trip to Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Fort Sheridan, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, and intermediate stations, good returning the same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 La Salle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.
Approved by Western Fire Underwriters. F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

ART LEADED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG CO., 55 Illinois-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

AWNINGS AND TENTS.
Bentley & Gerwig, 69 W. Washington. M. 1586.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
A. J. FORD, Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

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GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

BUG AND RAT EXTERMINATORS.
LEE, 140 MONROE. Powders sold; circular free.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND PAVING.
STAMSEN & BLOME, UNITY BLDG. Tel. Ex. 12.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak 539.
SCHWARTZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

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GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 & 88 Dearborn-st.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORISTS.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., s.w. corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Telephone Main 2358.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

DRESSMAK'G & CUTTING (Instruction)
Jackson's Chicago Tailoring Institute, 209 State-st.

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINATIONS.
For admission to Lewis Institute, Saturday, May 21 to July 2. Summer sess'n July 11 to Aug. 19.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
Newhall, Moran & Shapland, 61 E. Washington.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

KODAK DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.
WARD & CO., 208 Wabash-av.

LOAN OFFICES.
HEYMAN, 105 Clark. Diamond & Jewelry Loans.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.; private entrance.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 154 Van Buren.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 471 Isabella Bldg., 48 W. Randolph.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PARQUET FLOORS.
ACME FLOOR CO., 4834 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
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PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 215 Dearborn-st., Suite 508, Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind

PHOTOGRAPHIC FINISHING.
Chicago Photo Finishing Co., 608 Champlain Bldg.
H. J. Pratt, 84 La Salle. Developing and Finishing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
GOOD, MARTIN G., 92 State-st.
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W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.

PICTURE FRAMES REGILDED.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash, whsl. & ret'l.

PLUMBING GOODS.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison. 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

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RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

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SHERMAN & CLARKE, 706, 92 STATE-ST.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, & STENCILS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SEEDS.
E. H. HUNT, 68 Lake-st. Flower seeds.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER MANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-av.

SHAVING MATERIAL.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU Co., 83 5th-av. Razors ground.

SIGNS.
DOLLAR SIGN WORKS, 814 63d-st. Muslin 3x 18 ft., $1.00. Patriotic Oil Colors this week.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, MFG.
HASKELL BROS., 52 Madison-st., at retail.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

WASH SILK.
Corticelli. Home work furnished. 601, 155 State.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ETC.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., Dpt. M., 140 Monroe-st.

WIGS AND HAIR GOODS.
EDW. E. ROEHL, 69 Wabash-av., Toupees, etc.

WOOD MANTELS AND TILES.
The Pearless Mantel Works, 43 Congress. Har. 221.

We close 1 p. m. Saturdays during July and August.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Men's Negligee Shirt Purchase.

We have just secured a bargain lot of 200 dozen Men's Fine Negligee Shirts in excellent patterns of Madras and Cheviot—Shirts that wholesale at $9.00 and $13.50 and retail ordinarily at $1.00 and $1.50—made in two styles, one with detachable link cuffs, to be worn with white collar, the other with collar and cuffs attached, laundered—and when the doors open this morning you may have your choice of this most attractive collection of garments at..... **75c**



Our Great Sale of $1.05 Madras and Cheviot Negligees still continues. You'll remember, they are handsome patterns, the best of workmanship, three pearl buttons, two pockets, felled seams, round-cornered detachable cuffs to match—scores of pretty styles to choose from—undoubted $1.50 values for..... **$1.05**

Men's $1.00 Belts, 50c.

Handsome Leather Belts, with big, stylish, serviceable buckles—belts silk-stitched—your choice of many colors—real $1.00 values **50c**

The "Champion" Belt Holder—keeps your Belt where you want it—easily attached and detached—per set..... **25c**

"Beacon" Light-weight Suspenders—just the thing for summer wear with negligee costumes—light, cool, convenient—50c values..... **25c**

Clearing Sale Shirtwaists.

On the main floor, near the Washington street entrance, we are holding a special clearing sale of Shirtwaists. A careful review of the trade convinces us that values equal to ours are not offered elsewhere in the city at prices nearly as reasonable as ours.



50c buys your choice of hundreds of pretty dollar value Waists in gingham and percale.

75c is all you'll have to pay for handsome Waists in lawn, gingham, or percale—the kind that have always sold at $1.25 or above.

$1.00 is the clearing sale price of stylish effects in gingham, percale, lawn and white pique—Waists that you'll recognize as being worth every cent of $1.50.

Women's Kid Boots.

We have never been able to offer, and Chicago has never offered, a better Boot for the money than the ones described below. Their most striking characteristic is the unusual comfort secured from the first moment you wear them.



Women's Chocolate Chrome Kid Boot, hand turned, new coin toes, kid tops, extremely light and flexible, dainty, and glove-fitting — ideal summer Boots, buttoned or laced—sizes 2½ to 7, and widths AA, A, B, C, D, and E—shoes that never retailed at less than $3.50 and often at $4.00—special price while they last..... **$2.15**

Sailor Hat Clearing.

The last and most notable of our Millinery Clearing Sales opens tomorrow morning. From the first of the season to the present time we have been fortunately able to quote better values at lower prices than could be found elsewhere, and we are glad to be able to maintain this supremacy through the clearing sale season of midsummer.



White Milan braid, double brim, that stylish, petite, Knox-like block, any style and color of band, exactly the hat we've been selling at $2.45, reduced for this great clearing sale to..... **$1.00**

Same hat, single brim, $1.50 quality..... **75c**

Best Jumbo rough braid in Chicago, best finish, Knox-like block, plain bands..... **$1.00**

Jumbo rough and ready, Sennett braid in double brims, any color or style of band—real $1.00 values..... **45c**



Special Sale... Women's Neckwear.

We have been fortunate in procuring about 1800 dozen more of those high-class Ascot Ties and Ascot Puffs in all of the new weaves, welts, and cords. They are made by skillful operatives—are full length—with full puff and reversible backs. In fact, they are the best Ascot Tie and Puff on sale in the market, regardless of price. While this lot lasts we will continue to offer them at, each..... **15c**

Great Collar Clearing..

We want to close out 5,000 **9c**

doz. Women's Linen Collars that ordinarily sell for 15c and to do so offer them at the unprecedented reduction price of, each.....

After Inventory Clearing Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Today and Saturday up to 1 p. m. will be busy times in the Boys' Clothing department on the 2nd floor. Inventory has been taken and hundreds of choice summer-weight garments must be disposed of at once, to make room for fall goods now on the way.



Boys' All-wool Double-breasted Vacation Suits, from the best makers, $5.00 and $6.00 values—sizes 7 to 16 years—reduced to..... **$3.75**

Boys' Wash Suits, made of fast colored regatta cloth, with blue or brown stripes on white ground, trimmed with fancy sailor collar—handsome, serviceable little suits for active little men—sizes 3 to 10 years—real $2.00 values reduced to..... **$1.00**

All-wool Knee Trousers—attractive garments from the standpoint of dress and service—made of selected cloths, stitched with silk, with patent waist band—sizes 8 to 16 years—would be considered good value at $1.25, but will be sold until the stock is exhausted at..... **69c**

WOMEN'S BICYCLE HOSE $1.50 VALUES NOW 75¢

We have a surplus in several attractive lines of women's high-grade French lisle thread Bicycle hose, and as the season is well advanced we have decided to reduce their prices to a figure that will clear them out quickly. They have black and changeable colored legs and dainty turnover tops—real $1.50 values to be closed out during this sale at, per pair..... **75c**

Women's Underwear..

This great sale, for the purpose of clearing out our entire stock of light-weight Underwear, is nearing its close. Good values still remain, but we cannot promise that there will be any left any considerable length of time.

Women's Union Suits, Vests, Pants, and tights—cotton, and lisle thread, in white, ecru, sky, lavender, natural and black of fine ribbed and plain—high neck, long and short sleeves, and low neck and no sleeves—tights, knee or ankle lengths, open or closed—clearing sale price, each **25¢**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

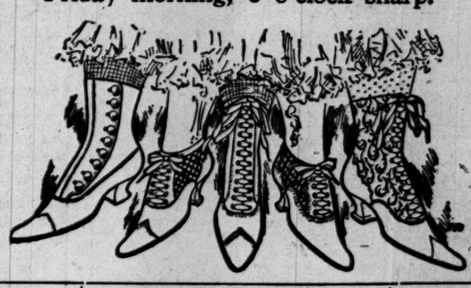
Great Friday in the busy basement.

Items of intense interest that point to money-saving opportunities—to Mandel economical chances that make shopping a profitable pleasure. The new cool, daylight basement.

That great Selz shoe sale.

Friday morning, 8 o'clock sharp.

This sale will be of interest to economical shoppers.



$1 for Selz $2—$3—$4 sample shoes—you know the value of the word Selz—in three lots, $1.75—$1.48 and $1.00.

55c for $1.50 and $2 shoes—in tan and black—three lots, $1.00—75c and 55c.

A veritable bargain feast with no precedent.

95c for boys' and girls' satin calf shoes.

45c for children's flexible soles—button and lace. Extra salespeople to attend to your wants.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

2c for 12½c wash goods remnants—lawns, cambric and gingham.

5c for 15c wash goods remnants—wash figured lawns, organdies, dimities, zephyrs, ginghams, madras, percale, etc.

3c for 7c unbleached muslin—36 inches wide.

2c for 10c lining remnants—7c for 15c rhadame skirt lining—9c for 18c linen elastic cambric—5c for 10c 36-inch percaline and silesia.

10c for 25c lace curtains—40-inch Swiss muslin sample line—25c for 75c tapestry squares.

25c for 45c negligee shirts—fine percale—attached collars and cuffs—35c for men's 75c all colored percale shirts.

35c for hammocks—Mexican rope—full size.

2c, 5c, & 7c for lace remnants—6 inches wide—worth up to 75c.

1c, 3c, 5c, 7c & 9c for embroideries—worth up to 40c.

4c, 5c, & 8c for handkerchiefs—worth up to 35c.

5c for 9c ribbon remnants—worth up to 45c a yard—fancy, plain black, striped and checked taffeta ribbons.

5c for 9c toweling remnants—12,000 remnants of dish, glass, and roller towels.

5c for 9c napkins—mill ends—full bleached damask.

5c for 10c white goods remnants—10c for 15c white goods remnants—piques, India linens, victoria lawns and dimities.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

65c for 90c bed spreads—large sizes—new Marseilles patterns.

1.50 for $3.50 table cloths—extra heavy, half bleached—2½ yards.

39c for $1.00 kid gloves—4-button, 2 clasp and Foster laces.

12½c for 20c silk mitts—a typical Mandel bargain.

19c for $1.50 pictures—39c for $2.50 pictures—60c for $5.00 pictures.

4c for 10c shoe polish.

9c for 20c bottle of witch hazel—large bottle—fine quality.

4c for dress shields—stockinet—large and small sizes.

25c for boys' Fauntleroy blouses.

25c for 50c boys' bicycle caps.

50c for $1.00 boys' waists—detachable collars.

2.50 for boys' $6.00 wool suits—odd sizes to close.

3c for 60c a dozen band tumblers—4c for 75c a dozen hand etched tumblers—5c for 90c a dozen new pressed glass patterns.

10c for 20c sugar and creamer sets—10c for 20c fruit saucers—25c for 50c English jet tea pots.

25c for 75c hats—white and fancy braid sailor hats—50c for rough and ready white sailor hats.

59c for $3.00 wool skirts—79c for $4.00 wool skirts—$1.29 for $6.00 wool skirts.

12c for 19c bottle of Florida water.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

10c for 19c bottle of bay rum.

8c for 15c bottle of violet ammonia.

10c for morocco, calf and pique belts—regularly sold at 50c.

4c for side elastics—black and white.

25c for 50c men's underwear—Jersey ribbed—plain balbriggan—35c for 75c underwear—Jersey ribbed real maco.

25c for 65c gowns—good muslin—yoke trimmed with inserting.

33c for $1.25 house wrappers—good percale or lawn—stripes and figures—50c for $1.50 house wrappers—lawn—braid trimmed—inside vest—in pretty stripes.

25c for 75c shirt waists—percale, lawn, gingham or madras—35c for $1.50 waists—$1.15 for $2.65 waists—60c for $1.85 waists.

$5.00 for $30.00 ladies' suits—all materials—silk lined—price to close line.

39c for $1.50 crash wash skirts—40c for $2.00 white duck skirts.

6c for 10c hosiery—fast black—seamless—full sizes—10c for 20c hosiery—fast black—fast tans—fancy printed—15c for 25c hosiery—ladies' fine imported maco—fast black cotton—black boot—fancy colored tops.

15c for 50c boys' washable knee pants—in stripes and checks—size 3 to 14 years.

7c for single ply child's corset—14c for Mandel's 25c misses' corset waist—39c for 65c Mandel's cycling corset—59c for $1.25 odds and ends of every kind.

15c for men's ties—English puffs, tecks, imperials, double-faced four-in-hands—the regular 50c and 75c kind.

This store closes at 5:30 o'clock daily, at 1 o'clock Saturdays.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

This store closes at 5:30 o'clock daily, at 1 o'clock Saturdays.

A really great shoe sale.



But few causes outside of preinventory exigencies could bring about such a shoe sale as this. It is a mammoth movement. Thousands of pairs of the finest shoes, oxfords & cycle boots are vitally concerned. There is a prodigious loss on every pair—a loss wholly to your gain and benefit. *It is a demonstrable statement that nearly every pair costs more to make and market. It is an indisputable statement that equal values are not to be had elsewhere in Chicago.* The savings are here—we can but tell you the news—the rest you must do. Dozens of our best lines go at one price—and a ridiculous price it is—but a price you'll appreciate.



Shoes, oxfords, cycle boots—the very finest made. American shoemaking cannot produce better. Cans, Maison, Hertz, Dombey cannot design prettier.

The assortment embraces fine enamel leather, patent calf, vici kid & dongola kid—& besides black there are (in kid) tans, browns, chocolate, wine & mahogany.

They are hand welts and hand turns—button & lace—kid, cloth & fancy silk vesting tops—all the new toes, tips & heels.

Such footwear cannot be equaled in Chicago under $5 and $4—all go at $2.30.

Any and all $2.30 for $5 shoes for $4 shoes

Proposals for Fuel.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the business manager of the Board of Education, Room 1110 Schiller Building, 100 Randolph-st., up to 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 21, 1898, for the necessary supply of hard coal required for use in the Chicago public schools during the ensuing school year ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

10,000 tons, more or less, as may be required, of large and small egg or range. Lackawanna or anthracite coal.

The city has been divided into four districts for the delivery of fuel, the boundaries of which can be obtained upon application at this office. Contractors can submit proposals for any of the four districts as desired, but in no case will contracts be awarded to any individual or firm for more than one of the four districts.

Specifications, together with list of the locations of seventy-four scales on which coal is to be weighed, can be obtained at the office of the business manager between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day. All persons submitting proposals will be required to deliver at the workshop of the Board of Education, rear of 160 West Monroe-st., on or before the hour of 12 m. of Thursday, July 21, 1898, not less than 500 pounds of coal of same quality as that on which proposal is based.

All proposals must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit either in cash or certified check made payable to the order of the business manager of the board in the amount of $500 for each district. No proposal will be received after the hour specified in this advertisement. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any portion of any proposal submitted.

COMMITTEE ON JANITORS AND SUPPLIES.
Chicago, July 14, 1898.

Home Cure for Drink

Healthful, certain, inexpensive. No hypodermic injections; no publicity. Now acknowledged the leading drink cure of the world. Book on alcoholism mailed free.

THE BARTLETT CURE CO.,
Suite W-15, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE
is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Medicative Truss" fails to retain. Est. over 20 yrs. Send for Free Book anyway. COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 55 State-st., CHICAGO.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Made to Order.

$40.00 Suits for	$30.00
35.00 Suits for	27.00
30.00 Suits for	22.50
25.00 Suits for	18.00
20.00 Suits for	15.00

In order to clean up our stock of light-weight clothes of all kinds we have made a sweeping reduction in the price of all our made-to-order clothing. We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

No goods sent out of town from our custom or retail depts.

Work Bros. & Co.

Corner Fifth-av. and Jackson-st.

HOW IS THE BABY?

POORLY, WEAK, WON'T THRIVE? JUST FEED IT ON

AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYS

and you will be surprised at the quick improvement. Nothing like it for weak children, especially in summer complaint. To be sure of the genuine and fresh article, get it at

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.
Send for pamphlet.

FURS Remodeling and repairing during summer months at moderate prices. **A. Bishop & Co.** 156 STATE ST. Only address—no branches.

KODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 84 Wabash-av. Ground floor, opp. Field's.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs. **E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.**

MUSIC ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY. Best instruction in all departments of Music, Dramatic Arts, Elocution, Languages, etc. H. F. BULLARD, A. M., Supt., Jackson Park.

THE EYE. The importance of having the oculist test for glasses cannot be overestimated. WALKER, Oculist, tests free; examines eyes. 78 STATE ST., ROOM 44.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Fedora Hats in town. J. B. [illegible] CO., Fashionable Hatters, 46 [illegible]